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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKMAKING.

NO. III.—BY W. I. WAY.

WITH reference to the margins of books, an economical German has laid down the dictum that "the superficies of the page form ought to be exactly equal to the area of margin." For *de luxe* editions he would permit the area of margin to exceed this normal standard somewhat, say one-half. As has been already shown in previous articles, one Gutenberg, a German, is fairly entitled to the honor of having been the first to employ movable type in the printing of books. Good examples of his two masterpieces, the Mazarin Bible and the Catholicon, show a rather more liberal use of margin than that advocated by the authority already quoted.

Perhaps it is just as well that many modern specimens of German bookmaking are not calculated to live such long honorable lives as the cradle-books of Gutenberg, since they show such a decided decadence in the mother country of the "art preservative of all arts." The Dutch, who claim the discovery of the art for their countryman, Lawrence Coster, as shown in the inscription upon the façade of the house at Harlem which Coster occupied:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
TYPOGRAPHIA
ARS ARTIUM OMNIUM
CONSERVATRIX
HIC PRIMUM INVENTA
CIRCA ANNUM MCCCCXL.

have come much nearer to keeping the legend good.

As to the paper, ink, type, form of page and margin that shall be used in the making of books, these are all questions no less interesting than important. The advice of our good German friend, so far as margins are concerned, may be followed with impunity for ordinary current prose publications; but for books of verse, fine art publications, and others of a more or less luxurious character, his limitations are rather narrow. Until one has taken a rule and compared the printed portion to the whole page in any book the relations of the one to

the other can hardly be appreciated. Take, for illustration, a page of THE INLAND PRINTER, and the printed portion will be found to cover a trifle over seventy square inches, while the whole page covers only ninety-seven square inches, and yet the amount of margin seems fairly sufficient for a journal of its character. On the other hand, take a book with a small page, Pickering's Diamond Edition of Horace on large paper, for instance, and it will be found that there are about four square inches of type to a page of ten square inches, and yet the proportion of margin does not seem excessive. This latter, it will be seen, is on the basis of one to one and one-half, advocated for *de luxe* editions. Again, take a copy of the Grolier Club's edition of "A Decree of Star Chamber," in which the printed portion of the page is as one to two of the margin, and still the proportion of the latter does not seem extravagant, because of the largeness of the type used, which is an old font approximating in size great primer.

Mr. C. T. Jacobi, manager of the Chiswick Press, in his little treatise on the "Making and Issuing of Books," devotes a chapter to the subject of margins, a most important feature, in his judgment. He disapproves placing the print in the center of the paper as wrong in principle and to be deprecated. The pages of a book so printed, by an optical illusion, seem to have a wider inner than outer margin. That the fore-edge and bottom should be wider than the back and top must be apparent to everyone. Just what the proportions should be, however, bearing in mind the greater wear and tear to the fore-edge and bottom margins of a bound book, Mr. Jacobi, taking into consideration the size of the book, holds that there should be a gradual increase of margin from a sextodecimo to a folio. The head and back being equal, the fore-edge and bottom should be equal likewise. But if there is to be any difference it should be in favor of greater head and tail margins. This form has been favored by some of the old printers, and occasionally books with deep head margins are catalogued as "tall copies." Mr. Jacobi is of opinion that if a *de luxe* edition of a book is issued the difference in size should not be too extravagant.

Hence an octavo may remain an octavo still, and here follows his table of sizes, showing difference between small and large paper editions :

Foolscap 8vo, in large paper may be	Crown 8vo.
Crown 8vo,	" " " Demy 8vo.
Post 8vo,	" " " Medium 8vo.
Demy 8vo,	" " " Royal 8vo.
Medium 8vo,	" " " Super Royal 8vo.
Royal 8vo,	" " " Imperial 8vo.

One might mention as models worthy to be followed at all times in the matter of form for small paper copies of books of the better class the English edition of Mr. Andrew Lang's "Letters to Dead Authors" for prose, and the little volume privately issued from the *Dial* office, Chicago, in 1890, entitled "Eleusis," for verse. As to the former, Mr. Brander Matthews has paid his tribute to it and nothing need be added here except to say it is the very acme of perfection. The other, though born in our midst, is not so well known. The composition, presswork and reading of proof was all done in the *Dial* office, in which office was also decided the form, proportion of type to margin, and all those little minor details so perplexing when eight or ten "sinners" have to be consulted. In both these little volumes the proportion of type to margin is nearly that advocated by the German authority for *de luxe* editions, and the symmetrical condition of their pages is largely due to the fact that the inner and upper margins of each are approximately half the fore-edge and bottom margins respectively. This is the basis on which many of the beautiful Pickering-Whittingham books, so much admired by amateurs and book-lovers generally, are made.

Perhaps the most useful advice we have had on this subject in recent years was that given by the late Mr. Henry Stevens of Vermont, in his quaint little brochure entitled, "Who Spoils Our New English Books?" As a Bibliographer and Lover of Books, Mr. Stevens of Vermont took great interest in the subject of book-making generally; and as the buyer of Americana for the British Museum, and of books of all kinds for the Lenox Library of New York, he had vast experience which qualified him to answer with intelligence the question put in the title to his treatise, which, by the way, is inscribed: "To the Memory of Two Old Friends, Charles Whittingham and William Pickering, Printer and Publisher Respectively."

It is a misfortune that Mr. Stevens' little book is not more commonly to be met with. Every word in it is pregnant with suggestiveness and good sense. He was somewhat of a character, was this Mr. Stevens of Vermont, as one may gather from the use of the initials "G. M. B." (Green Mountain Boy), which were invariably affixed to his name until he decided on the more dignified "of Vermont." It was Mr. Stevens who discovered the "Wicked Bible," if one's memory is not at fault, the one with the negation left out of the seventh commandment. He found the Germans had a Wicked Bible also, but as usual they were a hundred years behind the English. Mr. Stevens regretted that he

had never been able to find the French had a like authority.

Messrs. Whittingham and Pickering he knew intimately, and all his own published writings bear the imprint of the famous Chiswick press. Handsome as Mr. Stevens' little volume is one cannot help wishing that printer and publisher (or author) had held a consultation over it, as he tells us Messrs. Whittingham and Pickering were wont to do over their books of a Sunday in "the little summer house in Mr. Whittingham's garden at Chiswick." The manager of the Chiswick press can hardly be responsible for the absence of pagination and head lines, or the absurdly narrow upper and inner margins and the extravagantly wide outer and bottom margins, as these are against all precedent at that famous printing house, so we will call it one of the author's fancies.

But the sinners at whose door is laid the blame for the decadence of bookmaking in England, complained of by Mr. Stevens, are many, and are no less personages than (1) *The Author*; (2) *The Publisher*; (3) *The Printer*; (4) *The Reader*; (5) *The Compositor*; (6) *The Pressman or Machinist*; (7) *The Papermaker*; (8) *The Inkmaker*; (9) *The Bookbinder* and (10) *The Consumer*, "often ignorant and careless of the beauty and proportions of his books—a great sinner."

Now, Mr. Stevens argues that the cost of making a good book, from a mechanical standpoint, is only a trifle more than the cost of making one that is unsightly and shoddy. "The author," Mr. Stevens tells us, "should be a modest man, and leave technical details in skilled hands, at the same time watching vigilantly that no one of the other nine shall by ignorance or carelessness obscure his meaning or mar the beauty of his work." The Publisher and Printer should combat the author's "offensive proclivities and crude notions," and it were well if they should be such scholarly and painstaking men as Nicholas Jenson, Aldus, Koburger, Plantin, Bodoni, Baskerville, Franklin, Pickering, Whittingham, Spottiswoode, Blades, and our own De Vinne. The Reader should be a graduate of some school of typography, and his duty, among other things, should be to keep a careful watch over the Compositor. And this last mentioned individual "is a little person of great consequence. His direct responsibility, morally, is not so great as that of the reader, but too much is often thrust upon him." He, too, ought to have "a chance at a school of typography, and be better instructed in his own business, and be taught not to assume the business of any other sinner joined with him in the manufacture of books." The Pressman must also bring a thorough knowledge of his branch of the business to bear on his work; and the Inkmaker and Papermaker should disregard the spirit of competition and produce honest materials.

The Bookbinder, well! his duty is no less important than the duty of the others, and it was, doubtless, having in mind the New York binder, whose name is not given, but who confessed that he "calculated on

his shavings paying his rent," that Mr. Stevens was moved to say that this particular sinner spoils probably as large a proportion of our books as any other one of the ten.

Now we have come to the chief sinner of them all, the Consumer, who is often too stingy and too ignorant to value or appreciate the difference between a book that is well and properly made and one that is cheap and shoddy, and an offense to the eye and the sense of touch.

"Books are both our luxuries and our daily bread," says Mr. Stevens. "They have become to our lives and happiness prime necessities. They are our trusted favorites, our guardians, our confidential advisers, and the safe consumers of our leisure. They cheer us in poverty, and comfort us in the misery of affluence. They absorb the effervescence of impetuous youth, and while away the tedium of age. You may not teach ignorance to a youth, who carries a favorite book in his pocket; and to a man who masters his appetites a good book is a talisman which insures him against the dangers of overspeed, idleness and shallowness."

It is proposed, in future notes, to write about some famous printers and publishers, and give some account of their most celebrated productions.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MY FRIEND THE PROOFREADER.

BY HAROLD DENTON.

HOW it was that he first came into my humdrum existence in the office of the weekly *Facts and Figures*, I cannot now recall. I knew him before the days when I was his copyholder, but our intimacy seemed to take definite shape from that time, and these rambling reminiscences naturally date from then.

Ewing DeLacey must have been quite seventy years of age when we became friends, and I was twenty-five. Many persons wondered at this association of summer with winter, but they little knew how youthful were the spirits which masqueraded in silver locks, though the elasticity of limb must have been evident to even a casual observer. Of rather spare habit, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, straight as an arrow, he looked, and was, a typical English gentleman of the old school. When walking, which he could do at as brisk a pace as a young man of twenty, he invariably kept his left forearm against the small of his back, and in his right hand carried a stick with sprightly grace. His hair and beard were snowy white; eyes gray and sparkling, and with his wholesome John Bull complexion beaming above a high collar and old-fashioned stock, you would have called him a handsome man. His surname was undoubtedly of French origin, yet I never heard him speak of any Gallic strain in the family tree. DeLacey's father was a person of ample means, and when the son came of age he was given the choice between adopting a profession, and making the grand

tour. The latter was, in those days, looked upon as something of much greater importance than now, and to be within reach of only the favored few. Ewing did not long deliberate ere he decided on doing Continental Europe with his private tutor. An indulgent father kept him liberally supplied with money, and he tasted to the full the sweets of flitting from place to place as fancy dictated. He had been absent two years or more when he was recalled home by the death of his mother, whom he dearly loved. Three years after, the father died, and Ewing, an only child, succeeded to the estate. A twelvemonth found him married to the pretty daughter of a Yorkshire squire. With her he lived a rather quiet country life for ten years, when, yielding to the persuasion of friends, he brought wife, family and fortune to America. Like many men of his class, he had the advantages of a university training, but no practical knowledge of business. This he often, and with reason, in after life deplored, for many of his cisatlantic ventures were attended with disaster. He first essayed oil, and a wildcat scheme it proved. In a confidential mood he one day showed me scrip of the Dig-Deep Oil-Well Company to the face value of \$10,000 — scrip which he was then keeping as a sad souvenir of this unlucky investment. Others were equally unfortunate, and included such diversified interests as wholesale dry goods, grape culture on a large scale in the Delaware district, and a fire and marine insurance company in a northern city. It took several severe lessons to convince him that he was all too impracticable, not to say credulous, for the ups and downs of trade, and when I first met him he had long been living upon the interest of what remained of a once handsome inheritance.

He came to the office of *Facts and Figures*, in the city of L——, as proofreader; not because he really needed the small sum which one afternoon's work brought him, but because he wanted something of the kind to break the monotony of a life of so much inaction. It was an entirely new rôle for him to play, and what he lacked in a technical eye he more than atoned for in critical taste and his knowledge of English, French and Latin, to say nothing of a fund of valuable information on almost any important subject. He spoke his mother tongue with charming purity, and was a valiant champion of all the niceties of English undefiled. Many called him a crank on this subject, and even his wife, at times, playfully contended that in heaven he would be found with a lexicon under his arm. His retort was that her distinguishing emblem up there would be a broom, suggestive, to those who knew, of that sweet woman's thoroughness as a housewife. DeLacey had in me an interested, if not an apt pupil. Finding that I was ambitious to undo much that was plebeian in speech and composition, and that I courted his kindly corrections of both, he took to me, as the saying goes, right away. To him, indeed, I owe whatever modest results I have attained, whether in writing a business letter — for I was cashier, bookkeeper, market

reporter, all in one—or penning penny-a-line paragraphs for our weekly.

Proofreading was always done on Friday afternoons in a little den off the general offices. What delightful afternoons those were! How different from the stale, flat and unprofitable association with his successor, a professional reader! First would come the galleys of mercantile summary, or as DeLacey would term it in French, *Réchauffé*. As I read to him from the manuscript he would, as occasion demanded—and alas how often it did!—correct my pronunciation which, when not positively at fault, would frequently fall deplorably below his standard of finish. A sentence in the article before him would, in his opinion, require remodeling. This he would proceed to do—pointing out the why and the wherefore to me—without any regard whatever for the poor compositor on piecework upstairs whose proof, in the absence of DeLacey's rightful ringers, would go back to the foreman as evidence of very "dirty" setting by Slug No. 4. Then would come, in their order, the leaders, minor contributions, a prosy column of statistics from some government blue book, a letter on the silver question, perhaps, or tariff reform; the weekly review of the markets and finally the ads. We would fill up the intervals—the "interregnums" was DeLacey's phrase—with desultory chat on almost everything. Something, for instance, would bring to mind his early playgoing days, and then would he not revive past memories of old Burton, Buckstone, the Keans, Fanny Kemble Butler, delightful John Brougham, Forrest and the elder Booth! If music were the theme, how he would dub himself extravagant dog for the indulgence in two tickets—for himself and Alice, at \$10 apiece, to hear Jenny Lind sing in the old Castle Garden! Grisi, Madame Anna Bishop, and Mario, the melting tenor, were reigning favorites then, and Taglioni and Fanny Ellsler danced their way into men's hearts! Often he would take up a daily newspaper and, pointing to a certain sentence, say to me: "Denton, where's the error in that?" And I would proceed to unearth the grammatical slip. A remark would suggest some long-forgotten verse of poetry—from Byron may be, and his excellent memory soon catching the thought he would recite line after line in sing-song fashion, emphasizing the rhythm with nodding head and beating foot. He was especially fond of Byron's dedication to Ianthe in "Childe Harold," beginning:

"Not in those climes where I have late been straying,
Though beauty long hath there been matchless deem'd;
Not in those visions to the heart displaying
Forms which it sighs but to have only dream'd,
Hath aught like thee in truth or fancy seem'd."

Ianthe was Lady Charlotte Harley, second daughter of Edward, fifth earl of Oxford. DeLacey had seen her once—a most lovely creature she was, and this circumstance lent to the lines a peculiar interest for him. You could always depend on him for a quotation appropriate to any occasion. I asked him for something suitable to the clergy in the toast list of an

approaching public banquet. After a moment's thought he gave:

"Upon the platform twixt eleven and twelve,"

from Hamlet. I needed a wedding-breakfast sentiment, and he quickly responded with a verse—was it from George Herbert? which ran:

"They were so one it never could be said
Which of them rul'd and which of them obey'd.
He rul'd because she would obey, and she
By him obeying rul'd as well as he;
There ne'er was known betwixt them a dispute
Save which the other's will should execute."

And so the afternoon would slip away ere I was aware.

An invitation that had an ever-welcome sound to DeLacey's ear was that which frequently—not in one afternoon, of course—came from the genial managing editor, Merryfield. Skipping to our room door he would exclaim in a cheery voice: "Gentlemen all! Ahem! What would you say now to a little something out of barrel No. 10? Come with me, then, to the Rialto and we shall drink to the health of fair Portia!" With what alacrity would DeLacey drop his pen and proofsheets, and reach for hat and stick, remarking the while: "Ah! very kind of you indeed, sir. That's a toast that I'll venture to say appeals strongly to Bassanio here. Doesn't it Denton?" And Denton—alias Bassanio for poetical effect—admitted that it did. "It's as good as a show," Merryfield would say afterward, "to see the old boy fondle that glass of port from barrel No. 10!" And truth to tell it was. First at arm's length to get the color effect. Then to the nose. Whiff. "Ah! bouquet there, sir, bouquet there!" To the lips for a preliminary sip. Satisfied smack. Other and more generous sips, and rolling the fruity juice around his mouth he would let it slowly percolate past his palate, finishing with: "Capital glass of wine that, sir! nothing better. I remember, sir—" and then would follow a reminiscence of some cob-webbed bottle of years ago—a Château y Quem, Château Lafitte, Clos Vougeot, or Chambertin it might have been. He was a capital judge of wine, and not a few were the cellars stocked upon the strength of his excellent judgment.

Though he dearly loved a glass of good wine, which he claimed always left a sense of well-being, he seldom or never could be persuaded into taking more than two at a sitting. And while he was always in the vein to accept an invitation himself to "see a man," I never knew him to extend a similar one to others. That might have been due to his enforced policy of rigid economy. I would fain believe this rather than admit that it was an indication of that selfish side which he displayed at his own fireside. We knew, nevertheless, that his family denied themselves many things so that their reduced circumstances might not entirely deprive him of some of the luxuries to which he had always been accustomed. We knew that they found him uncertain, and hard to please, particularly in respect of the table. Still, there was that about his personality

that disarmed criticism. You might make any number of mental resolutions not to wine or dine the dear old fellow any more, but you would soon find them completely the slaves of his exuberant *bonhomie* ere you knew it, and his seductive description of some fresh importation at the Rialto would invariably be followed by the listener asking all hands and the cook over to that favorite haunt. Ask him to join you at Brown's Chop House to eat Welsh Rarebit and drink Bass' ale from a toby, and see that tinted nose fairly glow and expand in anticipation! Only hint at halibut steak, and a pint each of Veuve Clicquot, and you would never forgive yourself did you allow any other engagement to interfere with the consummation of that gastronomic combination. Place a menu card in his hand, give him *carte blanche*, and the result would rank with — yes, the most delicate feasting of Mr. Theodore Child. While he relished dainty dishes he was not a *beau dîneur*. In eating, as in drinking, his motto was: A little more than enough is by much too much. Ah! those were rare days for me, and profitable, too, even though the cost in coin of the realm was rather heavy for my slender purse!

I can make my own way fairly well now, but I miss the kindly tutorship of Ewing DeLacey very much. The walnuts and the wine were but the joyous epilogue to many an hour in which he imparted and I absorbed — both unconsciously — much that will, I trust, cling to me through life.

He went to the old land some years ago, and died there. I wish I could reprint here some of the many charming letters — always ending with, "much and truly yours" — that came across the seas from him to me. But, I suppose, it would need the reality of his friendship to make them seem the same to others. And besides, only the private letters of great men, it matters not how trivial their contents, possess interest for the public. In the quiet of my own room I often con them over again, and fancy that he is not dead, but speaks to me through the mist of years. And he will always live in my memory; and I will not say adieu, but as he would say to me, with a courtly wave of his hand as he left the dingy office: "Well, à demain, mon cher ami!"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE APPRENTICE IN THE COMPOSING ROOM.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE old and right idea of an apprentice was that he was one under agreement to another, presumably a skilled workman or employer, to work for him a certain *number of years*; the compensation usually being a gradually increasing scale of wages and *instruction in the trade*.

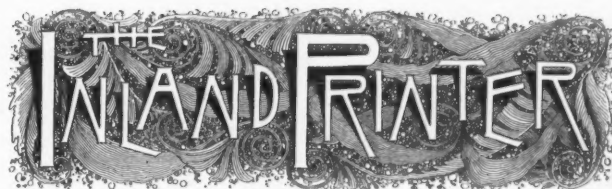
The modern and wrong idea of him is that he is a sort of necessary evil to which as little time as possible should be devoted.

It therefore follows that the present generation of apprentices will advance in their trade in proportion as they have the ambition to surmount this neglect and

this lack of instruction. The most potent factors in enabling the aspiring apprentice to learn for himself are the trade papers. A careful study of the best of these and of technical books should be made by every young printer. It is also a good plan to gather together a collection of specimens of fine printing and to look them over occasionally for ideas. Make a careful study of the style of display and the combinations of colors used. The ambitious apprentice will find no difficulty in obtaining almost any quantity of such specimens by writing to first-class printers. There is a great lack of really artistic compositors, and this should be an additional incentive to become an expert, and to this end it should be borne in mind that nothing but thorough and conscientious work will achieve this result.

The apprentice whose only aim is to put in his time from pay-day to pay-day will never become a valuable

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New
Or
Old Ideas?



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The
Best
Advertisers Say!

hand. Those who will take the time to read this article, however, are doubtless of the kind who are conscientiously desirous of improving, and to them the following hints are offered regarding their work in the composing room.

The apprentice's first work is usually distributing. There are various methods of distributing. One is called "throwing in," and should be studiously avoided. Type should not be thrown in, but properly distributed in the various boxes where it belongs, and script and fine hair-line letters should be carefully laid in the cases, never dropped in. When a letter is thrown into a box, it strikes against other types of equally as hard metal, and if it hits face first, as it usually does, some portion

of the printing surface is sure to be harmed. Type is extremely expensive and you will make more for your employer by saving the type than by economizing on a few moments of your own time.

When distributing you can readily note the methods of the older workmen in composition, the kinds of type they use for various styles of work, their method of justifying forms and the schemes they resort to when short of sorts. All of the information you can gain in this way will be of great advantage in future work. If the brunt of the distribution is thrown on your shoulders, make a special effort to keep every type where it belongs, the quad boxes clean, and don't keep an assortment of brass rule and dirt on the various window-sills. Take some evening when nothing is pressing and make a shallow box partitioned off into spaces for the various lengths of rule. Doesn't your employer pay you for working evenings? Well, never mind. When you are doing the most for your employer you are also doing most for yourself.

between a line or for spacing out display matter, give a form a spongy character which is incompatible with a perfect lock-up. If two lines are to be four leads apart, set a line of brevier quads between them. Quads lock up from both directions, and *will lift*. They fill the line exactly, and will not let commas and periods or hyphens at the ends of other lines slip past them as leads often do. How often is a form seen spaced out like this:

The rules between these lines of type showing the

accuracy (?) of the leads used.

Imagine the difficulty of putting a border around such a job, and having the joints perfect. If you have a job 20 by 30 picas in size which is to have a border with a margin of one pica between the form proper and the border do not put six leads all around the form but a row of pica quads, *justified*. Let QUADS be your hobby, and your forms will not be rushed



610 P. St. Clair St.

TERMS CASH.

Penzance, 1892.



METTLER BROS.,

Dealers in Ship Supplies.

FORM NO. 1.

Some day the foreman will come to you with a job and will probably tell you to go ahead and set it up as you please. It has been my experience that nearly every apprentice at just this stage in his labors has become strongly impressed with the beauty of some half dozen faces of extremely fanciful type possessed by the office and when his first job is handed him there is strong probability that the proof of the same will be a strange combination of these six styles of type. Avoid this mistake. Appropriateness is far more to be desired than ornamentation. A raffle ticket looks best in plain full-faced type carrying plenty of ink. Script was made for wedding invitations, fine circulars, etc., and either in the other's place is a glaring error no matter how meritorious the type might be by itself.

Before speaking further of the matter of styles of type, it may be well to give some attention to the subject of spacing or justification. The importance of absolute perfection in this particular cannot be over-estimated. Make every line perfect as you go, exercise care that your stick does not slip or spring, and above all use leads sparingly. Leads when used three to six

back from the pressroom two or four times for rejustification.

Returning to the subject of style. There is probably nothing which needs to be impressed upon the young compositor's mind so much as the necessity for using harmonious type faces in the same job. Oftentimes the best effects are to be obtained by the use of but a single kind of type or two. The illustration on the page preceding of a pamphlet cover with the "catch line," "Have You New or Old Ideas," is a good example of the effectiveness of this style of work. One of the neatest sixteen-page pamphlets which has ever come to my notice was set entirely in the various sizes of one style of type. Ornamentation is used only where the space demands it and then only sparingly. I submit also two examples of billheads.

Form No. 1 is shown, not as an amateur production, but to illustrate the poor effect of the heedless combination of type faces unsuited to each other. You will note that perpendicular type is used for date line and for initial "M," which, as they will have oblique handwriting next to them, should conform as nearly as

possible to that and be in script. The unnecessary prominence given to "dealers in," evidently with the idea that there must be one long line some way, and the mixed character of the ornaments are also points which seriously offend an artistic eye. The blank lines are set in leaders, which is poor taste.

Form No. 2 is not submitted as a specimen of "art printing," but is calculated to remedy the above defects and render a neat, well proportioned job, with which the apprentice may be satisfied and the customer suited. The use of type of different detail but the same general features gives a harmonious and good wearing design. The ornamentation is suited in style to the type and the different expressions are of a size proportioned to their importance. These are each comparatively small matters, but collectively they make the difference between a neat job and a poor one. One is the produce of a slouchy, careless man, the other of a tasty, careful compositor.

Apprentices—*Strive to become NEAT printers.*

this way, that the wood cuts they have reference to bear the same relation to fine wood engraving that a line etching bears to a half-tone etching. The best possible wood block and the best possible half-tone block will require exactly the same careful printing to get the best results.

In referring to some cuts at one time lent by the Century Company, they said: "It will require very careful printing to get the best results"—and so it does; and yet the average printer seems to think there is no need of care (a simple putting the block in the press and letting it run), but the time is coming when printers must give the matter more consideration. The public may stand much indifferent half-tone printing, but as their knowledge increases the printer who has given the greatest thought and care to this work will reap the advantage. It must not be thought that the orders will be few; they will be ever increasing. The processes are only in their infancy, and the demand for illustrations will increase in every branch of business.



610 SOUTH ST. CLAIR ST.

TERMS CASH.

BOUGHT OF **METTLER BROS.**

DEALERS IN

SHIP SUPPLIES.

FORM NO. 2.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

NO. III.—BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

THE zinc plate is now rolled up with ink and developed in the same manner as mentioned in line engraving. If everything is perfect it is dried, powdered, and then etched in a weak solution of nitric acid. This operation requires very great care in order to preserve the small dots which represent the high lights. After sufficient depth has been obtained the plate is cleaned, trimmed and mounted, and is then ready for the press.

The printing from half-tone blocks entails very careful work and a thorough knowledge of the requirements. A bad or careless printer can easily spoil the effect of the best half-tone block that was ever made, and probably such a one would say the etching was not deep enough. This is the constant cry of the poor printers; they blame the cut rather than their own want of knowledge.

They further say that it is much easier to print from a wood cut. That is quite possibly true, but it is so in

In this busy world, when competition is ever becoming greater, illustrations must be used to present the beauty or the value of a thing at a glance, and so attract to further consideration.

It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that so many poorly printed half-tone cuts are floating about the country, when we consider how short a time the photo-engraving process has been in use in a practical way, and how few printers have had the opportunity of printing from even the finest wood engravings; but let them learn how to get the best out of a block before crying out against the depth of it. Let them remember "that to him who hath (the knowledge) shall be given (the orders), and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

The printers must not, however, be blamed for everything; there are many so-called photo-engravers who, seeing what they supposed a good business, have gone into it without the requisite personal acquaintance necessary to carry it on. Their knowledge is superficial, and unequal to the difficulties which arise from time to time. They do not know enough to refuse to

work from bad originals, and the result is that work is sent out which, instead of making the best of a place or article, makes it appear as the worst possible object of its kind.

If really good work is required it must be paid for at a fair value. Time, care, and consideration must be given to it, and the "know how" must be paid for. And it must be said with the candor that arises from a full knowledge of the facts, that with very few exceptions the "know how" is not to be found out of the four cities of Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. It is quite to be expected that this statement will be contradicted, but it is a certain fact, whatever is said, and can be borne out by example.

The badness of the work may arise from bad originals, but such originals ought to be refused, even at the cost of losing the order, and it is only because firms will attempt to work on such originals that such originals are allowed to exist.

As an example of this kind of trouble the writer has in mind a set of photographs sent by a well-known town in the northwest for reproduction. They were bad in every way. The photographer could not have chosen worse positions and more unsuitable lights had he tried to, and as if even this were not bad enough, he had not a building standing as a building should stand, but as if they were all in the midst of an earthquake; one leaning this way and another that way, and this idea being further impressed upon one by the fact that they were all out of focus, as one could suppose, from the general movement that takes place during an earthquake. Such cases occur every day, perhaps not so bad, but the photo-engravers have themselves to blame if they continue to occur; they ought in every case to decline to work from bad originals, except, perhaps, in the event of its being impossible to get another photograph taken, but when this happens enough ought to be charged to cover the expense of artistic working up, and it is right here where country engravers are at a disadvantage compared to the eastern cities, where it is possible to secure any number of people who are capable of doing good work in touching up indifferent photographs.

(To be continued)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IMPERFECTIONS OF PERFORATING RULE.

BY CHARLES F. TAYLOR.

SEVERAL years ago, in the columns of this magazine, I called the attention of manufacturers of perforating rule to what I considered was a mistake in the way they had of making that article, for the reason that all that had come under my observation was possessed of a certain defect, and I was conscientious when I expressed the hope that they would profit by the suggestion, and save the users of that necessary adjunct to all well-regulated printing offices a deal of worry and trouble.

Up to this time I have been unable to discover any change for the better, and I will take the liberty of

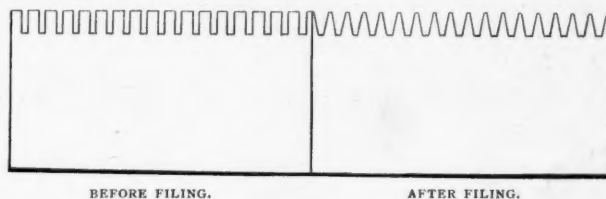
repeating what I said at that time with a few additional observations, in the expectation that I may profit some of my fellow-workmen by a suggestion which I have found of practical advantage from my own experience in remedying a defect which the manufacturers ignore.

That it is necessary to use perforating rule at some time or other in every printing office where general job-work is done is an admitted fact, and that each and everyone who has to use it has had more or less trouble with it cannot be denied. It is a time and money saver where it can be worked satisfactorily. The small office, with two or three jobs to be perforated each month, could not afford to tie up the price of a perforating machine, and an office that does a large amount of railroad work, necessarily at a small margin of profit, must do the perforating at the same impression that the printing is done to make both ends meet.

Now what is the trouble? The rule that is furnished printers has too much cutting surface, and not enough of what we might call holding surface. Where is the printer that has not had a rule-perforated job returned to him because it had fallen to pieces from what appeared to be too much impression on the perforator? And then on the principle that a burnt child dreads fire has he not had the very next job he sends out with a perforator in it returned because it would not tear on the perforated line.

Having been a sufferer from both of the above mentioned troubles it became necessary that a discovery of some kind should be made to overcome the difficulty, and here is what I found in "Old Mother Necessity's" workshop. As soon as a new lot of perforating rule is brought into the office now it is put into a vise and the smallest three-cornered file that can be found at the neighboring hardware store is brought into play. It is used as one would use a file when sharpening a saw, but must be drawn between the teeth of the perforator straight instead of at an angle as in saw sharpening. A little practice is all that is required to make it possible to get the perforators just as may be wanted. You then will have perforating rule with sharp teeth in the place of square teeth as before.

Here is a perforator with one-half as it came from the foundry and the other half as it appeared after going through the filing process:



It will be observed that the rule before filing has a much longer tooth than space between each of the teeth, and it is to this that the trouble is due. After the teeth are filed as above described it is a very easy matter to regulate the impression on the perforator and make a wide or narrow perforation.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



THE MUSIC LESSON

Specimen of Mosstyp (half-tone) engraving, from the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York City.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR MENU COVER.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by Will H. Bradley, Chicago.

Electrotypes of above design, \$5.00 each.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

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CHICAGO, MARCH, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.

CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

THE fourth annual "black and white" exhibition of the Chicago society of artists marks in no unmis-takable way the progress of the society since its inception. On February 9 to 23, 1888, the first exhibition of the society was held. Fourteen months previous thereto, on November 19, 1887, "eleven artists met at the studio of one of the number to consider the project of forming a society of Chicago artists." Since that time the life of the society has been one of harmonious and steady growth. The reproduction in another part of this journal from some of the original sketches exhibited is suggestive of the work being done by the society. Among the drawings several meritorious pieces are noticeable with the signature of Mr. Bradley, whose name is familiar to our readers from the various specimens of his designs that have appeared from time to time in these columns.

A NOBLE INSTITUTION.

THE recent visit to Chicago of Mr. Robert Mitchell, who is making arrangements for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the work of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, and for the visit of 2,500 pupils to this city during the Fair, directs attention anew to this, the greatest institution for manual training in the world, and one that has no parallel in America—or elsewhere for that matter—in the scope and magnitude of its work. Founded in the year 1882 by the well-known philanthropist, Quintin Hogg, who endowed it with the princely sum of \$750,000, the institute has now an enrollment of 14,500 students, of which 10,500 attended the educational classes last year. The estimation in which the Polytechnic is held by the English people is best shown by the fact that when the measure to appropriate for its maintenance an equal amount to that donated by Mr. Hogg came before the House of Commons it was passed without a single dissenting vote.

The institution is fully equipped with every necessary appliance to enable the pupils to gain a perfect knowledge of any mechanical occupation one may elect to study, while special classes in engineering and mechanical drawing are provided for those who wish to enter a wider field. In addition to these, and in accordance with the true Briton's love of outdoor sport, a great specialty is made of athletic training, the proficiency of the members being attested by the facts that they now hold the four-oar and eight-oar amateur challenge cups, the London cricket challenge cup, and last year held all the world's amateur championship bicycle records for distances under sixty miles.

It would certainly appear that the methods in vogue at the London Polytechnic are in every way calculated to benefit young men of modest circumstances for the great battle of life. Aside from keeping them free from the vicious associations and corrupt influences so easily encountered in metropolitan London, the pupils are afforded a practical schooling in the mechanic arts, and given an opportunity to broaden the intellect and expand the muscles, thus developing in a proper channel the manhood of that class of its citizens to which a nation must look for its physical and moral force and supremacy. The Polytechnic is favorably indorsed by the labor unions of London, though at its inception there was a disposition among the laboring classes to treat the organization of the institute in a slighting manner. A thorough investigation of the character and objects of the institution was ordered by the London Trades Council, which resulted in its hearty recommendation and the adoption of favorable resolutions by all London trades unions. We direct special attention to this statement, for the reason that there is an apparent inclination among many trades unions in this country to oppose the organization of manual training schools, an opposition that is clearly based upon a misconception of their intent and usefulness.

That American workingmen can learn much by a study of the methods employed by their transatlantic

cousins in their efforts to acquire mental advancement there can be little doubt. Such schools for the young mechanic as the Royal Polytechnic Institute of London find but very feeble imitation in this country, while the mechanics' lyceums so common in the larger cities of England, and which have proved so useful in spreading knowledge and information among the humbler classes, are almost entirely unknown to us. That ignorance and degradation should attend the extremes of wealth and poverty to be found in so immense a concentration of humanity as go to make up the great city of London is to be expected. The courage and philanthropy that will lead an individual to devote his lifework to improving the condition of his fellow man under such hopeless circumstances are entitled to the highest admiration, while the ready response that resulted so quickly in furnishing so large an army of pupils for the Polytechnic is greatly to the credit of the intelligence and common sense of the British mechanic. These occurrences will go far to convince mankind that there is yet to be found in "Darkest England" much of the spirit that made Great Britain the foremost commercial nation of the world. If the workmen of America can do anything to make the visit of the pupils of the London Polytechnic in 1893 any more pleasant, they will be honoring themselves by improving the opportunity.

STRAIGHT TO THE MARK.

ASSERTIONS to some minds have all the weight of a proof, yet only for a time. Experience demands proofs, and bald assertions are frequently but the subjects of ridicule. The advertiser in his efforts to get the best return for his outlay shows poor judgment in spending money for an advertisement in a paper which is calculated to be purely local when he desires a knowledge of his goods to be widely distributed. To those who have something to tell the printers, stationers, writers, editors, designers, engravers, and many general readers of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Africa, India, France, Germany and Russia, there are few journals that will give better returns to the advertiser for the money expended than *THE INLAND PRINTER*. The valuable information in its columns proves its value — being read from cover to cover. Wherever it is seen it is carefully scrutinized, and the beauty and attractiveness of its advertisements are a matter of frequent comment — the ideas of the advertiser being worked out in perfection. In a letter received from the *Indianapolis News* on February 12, the writer says, "It is difficult to understand how any up-to-the-times newspaper man with taste and admiration for artistic work can look at your handsome specimens of printing without falling in love with the publication from which they emanate." The magazine which draws forth such expressions as this, and numerous letters of a similar tenor have been received, is one which it is desirable to advertise in and to subscribe for. *THE INLAND PRINTER* goes

straight to the mark with your advertising; it goes straight to the mark and gives you and your patrons the information that you and they wish to have. New ideas are the demand of the public; state your requirements — *THE INLAND PRINTER* can satisfy you.

IRRATIONAL DEMANDS.

IN the history of all organizations there comes a time when particularly energetic means are required to remedy certain abuses, and at various times local typographical unions have been charged with urging very drastic measures where frequently a little business-like diplomacy would have been just as effective and would also have avoided the charge of tyranny. It is a matter of much regret to those who desire to see more harmonious relations maintained between the typothetæ and the typographical union that San Francisco Union should make the demand noted in the letter from our correspondent in that city, printed in the correspondence column of the present issue. Such a demand cannot be maintained, and why should any organization stultify itself by making demands which it will ultimately have to withdraw? It is a most distressing condition of things when the employer and employé are on the terms of an armed truce, each waiting for an opportunity to throw off the yoke that galls them and renew the strife. Can the workman apply himself to his work with any satisfaction or profit when he feels that his situation is merely held by him until his employer can gather means to force him to better terms, or can the employer hope for his business to prosper when he has forced his employés to accept conditions unreasonable and repugnant to them, making every man in his employ a foe to his interests?

STIRRING UP A HORNETS' NEST.

THE officials of the postoffice department are doubtless regretting that they have taken action against Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., in the matter of *Printers' Ink*. The paper is a general favorite with the press, being conducted in a bright and brainy way. The trouble seems to have arisen from a confusion of ideas on the part of the postoffice officials as to what shall constitute a bona fide circulation in the absence of well-defined instructions in that regard in the present laws. Something of the same kind has just been satisfactorily settled by *THE INLAND PRINTER*, the Canadian customs authorities levying an impost upon its circulation in Canada of 9 cents per copy, classing it as an advertising magazine, and needless to say considerable indignation was stirred up among the Canadian subscribers; but there was little difficulty in having the impost removed once the press of the Dominion took the matter up. It is indeed time that a proper interpretation of the present law regarding newspaper postage and what constitutes a newspaper should be made, and the proprietor of *Printers' Ink* is pushing the matter with characteristic energy.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. IV.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

DRESSING.

THE work from below having brought the form to a point where with a slight excess of pressure and ink the run might be made, the make-ready from above begins. The result of this second part depends not only upon the work of cutting and overlaying, but also on the choice and composition of the elements accessory to the make-ready. Before passing the sheets which serve as the make-ready, the fixity of the tympan sheet, upon which they are to be pasted, must be assured. The method of marking the overlay differs according to whether the press is one of platen and tympan, a cylinder press, or a platen press without tympan. The tympan should be as rigid as possible, and in order to have it so it should be often stretched again, which is seldom done, no matter how insignificant the operation is. Pressmen believe very little in the absolute necessity of the tension of the tympan, probably because they hesitate to re-paste it on account of the tradition which makes the passage of the tapes and the pasting of the tympan-sheet secrets of the trade. The initiated make believe that a peculiar sleight-of-hand trick is necessary to accomplish success, and to guard their monopoly they await the absence of other workmen to perform these simple operations. This belief in imaginary difficulties is often the cause of slurring, by the floating tympan pushing the sheet on the form. The rigidity of the silk or parchment is indispensable to the clearness of the impression and the exactitude of placement of the make-ready. These conditions of good tension, generally little understood, are not understood at all by pressmen who still put the make-ready on a blanket pinned to the edge of the tympan. It is nearly impossible to paste an overlay on the wool, and if it is longer than the tympan, its length will make it slacken as soon as it has to submit to a strong pressure. In each case the wool when placed between the tympan and the overlay forms a sort of mattress which spoils the precision of the cutting and the overlaying and renders a fine make-ready impossible.

On cylinder presses the fixity of the support of the make-ready depends as much on the system of the dressing as the manner in which it is employed. The cards or sheets which constitute this dressing can vary but very little if pasted all over or at least at the four sides. All parts should be placed at the same degree of humidity, so that the tension produced by their drying will be uniform. When this packing is not changed at each run, and the make-ready is placed on a flying sheet, it is very important that the latter be pasted on all its borders; then the bottom packing below the make-ready should be less heavy, so that the pasting of the sides bears on the margins only. This dressing may do in certain cases for cuts which need no particular care, but cannot be used on a cylinder press for printing cross-wise, in the wrong direction, as it will wear out the form

as soon as a sufficient pressure is given. It is not employable in any case with machines which displace the packing ever so little. It is traditional that the wool blanket wears down on the form; first the blanket and then the cloth designed to support the make-ready. On double machines the wool had to be covered with a merino to receive the missed impression, as the "trip" was not invented. After the discovery of this precious appendix the upper blanket was retained, much less on account of its real service than for the reason that it had become a habit to use it. From this arises the difference in the dressing of the machines—one blanket to a single press and two to a double.

I have proscribed both methods. The cloth above, because its threads, even in fine calico, will enter the eye of the letter at its first passage and ruin the best character. The double blanket, because if it is indispensable to have a little wool it is extremely prejudicial to have too much of it. I require in all cases a medium calico on the cylinder and a light merino on top. To assure the fixity of the make-ready, it is necessary that the cloth and calico should not become displaced in any way; but this rigidity is seldom obtained in a make-ready which is somewhat more than rudimentary. Where there is any overlaying the humidity of the paste and its subsequent drying will cause the stuff to shrink and draw the edges toward the center. These displacements are usually not noticed, because they are produced gradually, each make-ready sheet adding to that of the preceding one. The displacements caused by this shrinking are such a nuisance to a good make-ready that I always placed an iron ring at the side of each bearer on the cylinder, fastening the calico at the edge with screws fixed in the cylinder. When I used this precaution the first time, shortly after my début at the machine, it appeared so useless to my employer that he declined to bear the small expense of it. But I was so convinced of its service in securing the precision of my make-ready that I paid for it out of my own pocket. The advantages of these bands have not secured for them a general use, and after thirty years of successful experience with them I am probably their only patron. This shows that not enough account is taken of displacements of the make-ready, and yet if it does not bear exactly upon the points for which it has been prepared, the make-ready only produces much harm. If the absolute rigidity of the calico is indispensable, that of the bottom sheet which covers it to receive the make-ready is so just as well. This sheet should be fastened on all sides, and not simply pasted at the grippers, as is frequently done. At the same time the adhesion should not be so strong as to require the make-ready to be torn off in fragments after the run; it should come off in one piece, which affords the further advantage of permitting verifications. Under ordinary circumstances water but slightly tainted with paste is sufficient to assure the solidity of the make-ready.

(To be continued.)

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. III.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

THE marriage ceremony, whether solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, her near relatives, guardian or at the church, should be designated, except when a death in the family has occurred, by an invitation; a fashionable form of which is:

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Adam
request your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Annie Laura
to
Mr. Arthur G. Petersen
Wednesday morning, September third,
at ten o'clock.
The Congregational Church.
1891.

Both father and mother of the bride being deceased, the invitations should be issued in the name of nearest person in the fact of blood or law. The printing or engraving should be executed in plain script on a heavy, white wedding paper, the sheet being note size and folding once to be inclosed in the envelope, a special quality of paper for the purpose being procurable. Two envelopes are used and sometimes three cards are inclosed, one to be offered at the church, one for the reception and another for the At Home. In England a card is sometimes used at church weddings, stating the hour and place at which the bridal party takes the train.

An admission card to the church being used, the latest form reads:

Present this card to the Usher.

If a wedding breakfast or reception is purposed, a separate card is demanded:

Reception
from nine until eleven o'clock.
937 Twenty-fourth Street.

When a reception is given and the ceremony occurring at home, a form is used, identical with that of the church wedding, the words "wedding reception" being

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substituted for "marriage," and the house address for name of church; "and" replaces "to" between names of the contracting parties. In such case a card is inclosed:

Ceremony at nine o'clock.

When the bride and groom personally issue invitations, the proper form is:

Your presence is requested
at the marriage of
Jennie A. Montgomery
to
Mr. Lester W. Huntington
on Wednesday evening, August tenth
at eight o'clock,
St. Paul's Cathedral.
1891.

Often a reception is afterward given, to which only the relatives and intimate friends of the two families are invited, as few people are so fortunate as to have houses large enough to accommodate all they are acquainted with; hence a card is printed to be inclosed in only part of the invitations, as follows:

At Home
Thursdays after December twelfth,
Livingstone, Staten Island,
New York.

If armorial bearings are desired, the crest may be stamped on the flap of the outer envelope.

No one should feel slighted at not being invited to the reception, unless it is general, but when cards are issued to a church wedding, they are generally sent to all friends and acquaintances of both families, and those will surely feel slighted who do not receive cards. It is, therefore, very essential to use great care in making out the list of names to whom invitations are to be sent for a church wedding.

ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS.

Wedding announcements should supersede the invitations in case the ceremony takes place during the season following a death in either family. It is also proper to send out announcements, engraved in script on note sheets and mailed in two envelopes, after the ceremony, to all friends too far removed either by acquaintance or distance to be present. When the whole

circle of acquaintances is present, announcements are superfluous. Two forms are allowable :

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wells
announce the marriage of their daughter
Katherine

to

Mr. Theodore Thurman
Tuesday morning, June third, 1891,
First Presbyterian Church,
Davenport, Iowa.

or,

Harry C. Hasbrouck,
Lizzie C. Kingsland,
Married,
Thursday, June twenty-first,
1891.

De Lacy Place,
Boston.

An At Home card may be inclosed or the reception announcement placed at lower left corner giving new address. In Boston it is correct to issue to friends not invited to the wedding or reception, two cards, one of the "Mr. and Mrs." size, bearing :

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones,

At Home
Saturdays in April.

3123 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia.

The other card is regulation size and contains the maiden name of bride.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PHOTO-ENGRAVING PLANT AND ITS REQUIREMENTS.

BY A PRACTITIONER.

THIS article may be passed unread by those who are at present engaged in photo-engraving, its object being to supply information to any reader who may be considering the advisability of making a start in the business. There are many printing establishments situated throughout the country where scarcely a day passes without its being necessary to calculate for the supply and printing of photo-engravings, and it is quite to be expected that such houses would enter into the production if they were not deterred by a want of knowledge on the subject.

When the population is limited it is absolutely necessary that both line and half-tone work should be

turned out, in order that the department may pay, although there is considerably less money and more work in the line engraving.

The first consideration after making up one's mind to embark is the question of premises, and this will depend upon circumstances.

If in a town where electric light can be had, the question simply resolves itself into the choice of a large enough room, with convenient water supply; but if there is no electric light then it is necessary to have either a regular photographic skylight or a very large window, preferably with a northern exposure.

For many reasons the electric light is much more desirable than daylight, partly from the comparative surety of results and partly from the fact of being independent of the weather and dark winter days, and the further advantage of being able to work at night when a press of work comes on. In most towns where electric light obtains there is a probability of there being two or more companies to supply it, and it is important that the current should be taken from an arc current rather than from an incandescent, for the reason that the arc current gives a light of more actinic power than does the incandescent, thereby shortening the operations to a very considerable extent.

Taking it for granted that the electric light will be used, it is only necessary to get a room large enough and with a convenient water supply. As near as possible to this water supply, construct a photographic darkroom, that is, a room lit through the medium of a non-actinic light, preferably yellow; this room should be roomy, but not roomy enough to allow of its becoming a receptacle for rubbish and dirt. It should be papered with a strong smooth paper, and have a bit of oilcloth on the floor; as little shelving as possible, for wherever there is a shelf there is a resting place for dust, that arch enemy of all good photograph work. It is not necessary to go to any expense in all this, for it is capable of being fitted up by a novice who can handle a hammer and nails.

The darkroom, although to be lighted through a yellow medium, must, however, be provided with the means for having any amount of white light admitted when necessary. It should have a large sink set as near as possible to the illuminating window, and with a very plentiful supply of water. This is absolutely necessary, as good work depends upon cleanliness.

Another room, somewhat larger than the darkroom, is necessary for manipulating the zinc plates, sensitizing, rolling-up, etc. This should have more light of the yellow nature, and have gas or incandescent light as well.

Outside, there ought to be two or three sinks with water taps, so that various operations may be carried on at once.

The outside room may now be divided into two or it may remain in one; this depending on the number of people to be employed, but it is, perhaps, better to divide it, keeping the purely photographic separate from

the mechanical work, as it is sometimes impossible to get a photographer who will work in sight of the other employés, thinking they may pick up his little ideas and ways of doing, and use them to his detriment. The electric light will be two arc lamps fitted up to the roof, capable of raising and lowering, and conveniently situated to the darkroom so that there may be no unnecessary walking to and fro. A platform swing, in some way, must be constructed to carry the camera and copy to be photographed; the swing being necessary to prevent vibration and its consequent want of sharpness in the negative. This may be done in many ways which will naturally occur to the mind of the reader.

We now come to the apparatus required to fit up the establishment. The platform has already been mentioned, so we may consider first the camera to go on the platform. This should not be less than 10 by 12 inches, and it would be better 14 by 17 inches, that is, a camera capable of taking a picture 14 by 17 inches. It should have a long extension, but any photographic stock house will supply the requisite camera if you tell them what you require; it should be fitted with a wet-plate holder, as the wet-plate process is the one used in all photo-mechanical work. In order to take a picture the camera must be fitted with a lens, and this is the most important instrument as well as the most expensive in the whole outfit. There are several makers of lenses, Dallmeyer, Ross, Steinheil, Voigtlander, whose names on the lens mount are sufficient guarantee of its quality, but then you have to pay for it, and a firm just starting is apt to think it will be all the same if they take a lens recommended by the stock house as being made specially for them and is very much cheaper. After a very long experience in lenses the writer has found it better to advise the getting a lens of a standard make, for although there are many good lenses to be picked up among the dealer's stock, still it is a very risky affair for one who knows nothing about them and the qualities to be looked for. If the firm can afford to do so it is better to have two lenses, one a wide angle lens capable of cutting the 17 inch plate sharp, and another of say 16 inches focus of the rectilinear type for half-tone work. In all cases, if at all possible, get the lenses on approval so that they may be tested for the work they are required to do.

In the photographic department we still require plenty of good glass, by good we mean flat, free from flaws and of good color; this can be had in French plate if we pick the sheets and have them cut up in pieces, from say 8 by 5 inches to 17 by 14. A fair supply is half a dozen 17 by 14, two dozen 10 by 12, two dozen 8 by 10, and the same number of 5 by 8.

A few graduates, say three—thirty-two, sixteen and four ounces—are required; a few empty wide-mouthed bottles of twenty ounces capacity for solution, two or three capable of holding a gallon or two—those known as gallon packers are very suitable; these latter are for spare silver baths when not in use. Next is required a dipping bath and dipper capable of taking the 14 by

17 plate; this is somewhat expensive, but they last a lifetime if no accident happens.

A supply of the necessary chemicals and the photographic department is complete.

The zinc printing and etching requires etching ink and a good lithographic roller, a rolling slab, a small stove wherewith to dry the plate, and a large earthenware or porcelain tray to develop the print in.

The etching alone requires an etching bath or tub on rockers, an acid brush, powdering brushes, dragon's blood powder, nitric acid, a pair of large pliers, a gas or gasoline heating stove, a bottle of bitumen varnish, a scrubbing brush, and a tin of concentrated lye.

The finishing may be done in two ways, that is, so far as line work is concerned, and depending on the amount of work to be gone through; the first is to have a routing machine, costing two or three hundred dollars, and the other to etch pretty deep, and use a jig or fret saw, trimming up afterward with engraving tools.

The mounting and blocking complete the operation, and may be done on the premises or by the nearest electrotyper.

A word or two may be said about the number of hands required to run the establishment, and this, of course, depends on the quantity of work.

First of all there is the photographer, then the etcher and the boy to clean zinc. An establishment can be run with one man and two boys, but men who can both photograph and etch well are indeed very scarce, and these same prefer to work for themselves rather than on a salary, so that it may be considered that two men and a boy are required for even a small place. It matters not what size of an establishment may be run, it is a necessary point that the principals should know something of the process, for knowing nothing they place too much power in the hands of their employés, and there is seldom a success made of the business. The most successful photo-engraving establishments in the country are those run by practical photo-engravers, and good business men as partners, and this, of course, is to be expected; and it would seem well under such circumstances that anyone going into the business should give his photographer an interest in it, besides his salary, in order that his interests may also be your interests in a business in which he has practically the best of you, and one you cannot know or learn the true inwardness of in a day.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

An editor who married a girl from a cooking club prints the following in his paper after a few years of married life: "Go stand where I have stood, go feel what I have felt, eat clammy half-cooked feed, and fish and eggs that smelt. Go take what I have took, go bear what I have bore, throw teacups at the cook and swear as I have swore. Go live on juiceless steak, and soggy bread half baked; at midnight lie awake and ache as I have ached. Go gnaw with all your might on tough pieces of dough-nuts or pies, and stop between each breath to pick out hairs and flies. Go do what I have done—make yourself a fool; by winning as I have won, a girl from a cooking school."—*Ex.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REPORTERS AND THEIR TRIALS.

BY "LA MORT."

THERE are few occupations more full of incident, and, in a peculiar way, more fascinating, than reporting on a metropolitan newspaper. The reporter's life is one of incessant change and excitement. Except he have a special department he never knows till he "shows up" at the office what his work for the afternoon will be, and when he starts out on his afternoon assignment or assignments he has not the slightest idea of what he will be doing or where he will be in the evening. Reporters are proverbially Bohemian, and Bohemianism is a phase of life typical of, and, in a measure, a direct outgrowth of the peculiar work they have to do.

It is scarcely a figure of speech to say that the reporter meets everybody and that everybody greets him as a hail fellow well met. Good fellowship attends him wherever he goes. The press is a power, and the public knows that the reporter is the intermediate agent between the masses and the throne. The expression of opinion on the editorial page has not today the influence it had years ago. People think more for themselves on the basis of the facts given in the news columns. It is these that the reporter supplies. It is the reporter rather than the editor who today exculpates or condemns, and realizing this every man about town, every politician, ministers and merchants, lawyers and law-breakers—all seek the favor or, at least, have pleasant relations with the reporter.

It is scarcely a matter of surprise then that the reporter's life should be one beset with temptations, or that the history of journalism is full of cases in which bright young men have yielded to solicitations of one sort or another and fallen by the wayside. Drinking is one of the most fatal forms of allurements, and it is one which, though the caliber of the reporters is decidedly better than it used to be, is in no wise on the decline. Citizens who would never think of inviting a reporter out to lunch or to some harmless form of amusement seem to think it quite the proper thing to invite him to drink, and would apparently gladly spend twice the amount on him in a saloon that they would in a café. The old maxim that the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach seems to be interpreted by the public, so far as the reporter is concerned, as applying to that part of stomachic good cheer that is furnished by the saloons. The newspaper man must be appeased, placated, and he is invited to drink, drink. And—well, he drinks, and often much more than he ought to.

Franc B. Wilkie in his "Thirty-five Years of Journalism" says: "I have known personally perhaps a hundred editors, who, every day and night of their lives, after their labors were finished, filled themselves up with bad whisky, and who were always ready, even during business hours, to accept an invitation to go out and 'take something.'" There are few newspaper men of any breadth of experience, probably, who could not

make the same statement. The invitations to drink are legion in number, and it must be a man of firm will or cast-iron interior who does not sooner or later show the effect of this pernicious custom.

Not infrequently the reporter's work, irrespective of the solicitations of newspaper acquaintances, induces the drinking habit. It is no uncommon thing for a man to be delayed in his afternoon work so that after turning in his copy he has not time to get supper before going out on his evening assignment. He needs some form of stimulus, and being unable to take a meal as he should, it is the most natural thing in the world for him to drop in at a saloon and take a drink. Often the very nature of the mission assigned him takes him to places where he is more than likely to be urged to drink, and it is to be doubted if city editors are not in a measure responsible for many of the false steps of the men working under them.

An instance will serve to illustrate the point in view. A few years ago a leading Chicago paper made a crusade against the Sunday saloon. Another reporter and myself were sent out with instructions to begin at Western avenue and call at all the saloons on Madison street between that point and the lake, he to take one side of the street and I the other and interview the proprietors, or, in the absence of the proprietors, the head bartender, as to their willingness to close their establishments on the Sabbath. We started in at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. I got back to the office at 9 o'clock at night. "I have been in seventy-one saloons this afternoon," said I to the city editor. "You look it," said he, dryly, "write your stuff tomorrow." The other reporter did not get in till late the next afternoon. He got stranded somewhere on the route. He was summarily discharged from the staff of the paper for not keeping sober, and I had to go over the same route and take his side of the street the next afternoon. If, in the performance of the duty assigned us, either of us had kept strictly sober, it would have been next thing to a miracle. But one of us had to suffer, even be disgraced, for the very thing the city editor might reasonably have expected.

Another little incident will serve to show the occasional hardships of a reporter's life and the temptation he is under to take stimulants. The day the Cronin murderers were sentenced I was in the courtroom, having a special phase of the matter to report. A chance circumstance which furnished a good story delayed me so that I was late in turning in my copy. A report came in that one of the jurors was going to be burned in effigy in Evanston, and I was instructed to hurry out there without a moment's delay. I had no time for supper. I trusted to being able to get something at the other end of the line. It was a wet, drizzling night, and when I reached Evanston everything was as quiet as a churchyard, and just about as interesting. I could not get a drink or a mouthful to eat. Finally, I telephoned to the office, and was told to wait till the last train and come in. The last train was after eleven

o'clock, and I had not had anything to eat since early morning. At length, in sheer desperation, I went to a drug store and got an eggnog, and then headed for the depot to await train time. I do not know whether it was exhaustion or the eggs, but that drink fixed me, and the first thing I knew I knew nothing. When I came to myself I was lying on my back on the sidewalk, trying to divine what had happened, and wondering whether I was on earth or in hades. Gradually I recognized an electric light, and concluded that I must still be in the land of the living. I had fainted.

Most reporters who have had years of experience could doubtless tell similar stories of how they have had to do work under unfavorable circumstances, and when they would have pawned their coat for a ham sandwich or a glass of lager. That such incidents are of daily occurrence is not affirmed, but it is a fact that the trend of a reporter's work is to induce irregularity in diet, habits and hours. It is policy for him to be ubiquitous, to meet everybody, high and low, on terms of apparent good will and cordiality, to cultivate acquaintances for the sake of news that he knows to be pernicious, and which, nevertheless, he is willing to risk. Not a week passes but he is thrown, by the exigencies of his work, in contact with people whom he would never think of seeking, and whom he would never meet in years were the line of his work different.

The scope of a reporter's interests is commensurate only with the possible range of daily occurrences. To-day it is a meeting of ministers relative to the revision of the creed; tomorrow it is a slugging match. In the morning it is perhaps a railroad disaster with its attendant horrors, and at night perhaps it is a fashionable wedding. The reporter may be told to go to such and such a church and report the sermon and stop on the levee on the way and see what there is in the reported brawl at a low-down joint. The highest and holiest interests of the city or the government divide his attention with the lowest and meanest. He meets the dregs of humanity as often if not more often than he does the élite. With most newspapers sensations—if not too sensational—are valuable news items, and the reporter has his finger in every dirty pie that is dished up for the public palate. If John Brown lives happily with his wife, raises an interesting family, is law abiding and a good citizen, that is all a matter of course and is not worth a mention. If, however, he takes to caressing his wife with the poker or the mop handle, or fancies somebody else has greater charms for him, or contrary to law thinks that he has a right to his neighbor's goods and chattels, it is a news item worth something and must engage the reporter's attention and occupy his time proportionally to its worth. It will not require a very close perusal of the papers to discover that the average newspaper man sees more of the dark side of life than of the bright, more of human crookedness than of human rectitude. It is often said that newspaper men become cynical if not misanthropical. It is scarcely to be wondered at.

It is this variety of work, of scenes, of interests that constitutes one of the chief charms of the profession and at the same time one of its besetting evils. That many newspaper men see too much of life for their own good can scarcely be doubted. They are obliged to be a sort of animated interrogation point, prying into what does not concern them and in which they will have no interest when once their story is written. They have to make themselves whips for the offenders, and are as often obliged to patronizingly pat on the back those whom they would like to treat very differently. Many a news item is gathered that never finds its way into the columns of the papers, and many a detail of the stories that are published is suppressed. The reporter gathers his facts and then with regard for the policy of his paper, public welfare, common decency, consideration for the persons concerned, he writes his report. The published story is fully as clean and good as the facts will permit.

Almost of necessity the newspaper man becomes skeptical, critical, cautious as to what he is told. In the majority of cases the whole truth is perhaps not told him. Often an effort is made to palm off on him palpable falsehoods. Often with regard to the same news item diametrically opposite stories are told. If one is true the other is false, and he has no other recourse than to hear both sides—often a half-a-dozen sides—and form his own conclusions. It is not an easy or a pleasant task to reconcile contradictory reports and make a consistent story. If the reporter sometimes errs in judgment it is scarcely to be wondered at. He gets as near the truth as he can and gives the public what he finds.

That the reporter's mission is often of a very delicate nature can very readily be understood. He is told things in confidence, and, to the honor of the profession, be it said that this confidence is rarely violated. The average reporter is as careful of his personal honor as he is of the interests of his paper. Even were he not so inclined he could ill afford to be otherwise, and if the public would be more frank, would put more confidence in newspaper men, tell more truthfully and unreservedly the facts respecting any case that has to be looked up, and trust to the honor of the profession to suppress what ought not to be made matters of common news, there would be fewer crooked stories in the papers and a less glaring array of painful, harmful and injudiciously exposed facts.

PRINTERS lose a great deal by not keeping note-books and scrap-books relating to their own business. If a young man, on beginning his apprenticeship, should note down, each day, everything new that he has learned during that day, it would enable him to retain the knowledge thus acquired, so that it would be of almost incalculable value to him in after life. So, too, if he puts into a scrap-book all the chance articles and items of like character that he comes across in his reading, he will have in tangible and convenient form a valuable collection of facts and opinions from others. These books should be thoroughly indexed, so that any item or article contained in them can be found at a moment's notice.—*British and Colonial Stationer and Printer.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.



TITLE PAGE OF INVITATION.

Designed by Will H. Bradley.

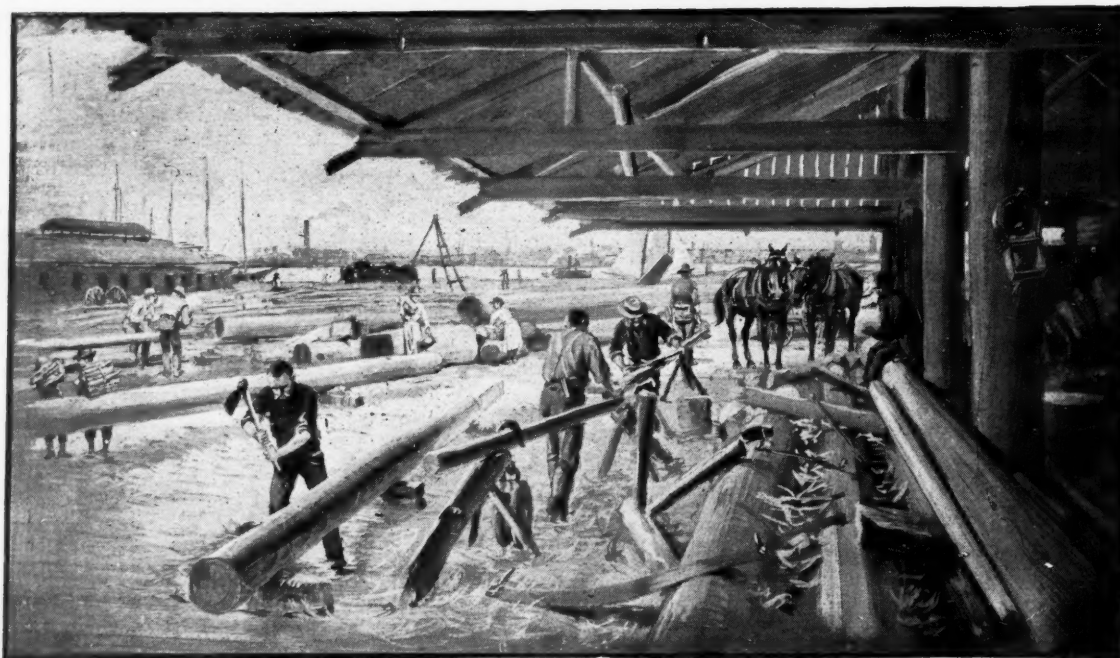
THE INLAND PRINTER.



AN ARTIST—F. D. MARSH.



STUDY HEAD IN PENCIL—JOHN H. VANDERPOEL.



THE SPAR YARD, BROOKLYN—C. A. CORWIN.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

BY R. M. HYNES.

THE fourth annual exhibition of drawings and sketches in black and white of the Chicago Society of Artists opened on Monday evening, February 22, and proved to be more successful than even the most sanguine could have hoped for. This success was gained in great part by the unceasing efforts of the committee on black and white, Messrs. William Schmedtgen, Charles A. Corwin, Louis Braunhold and F. Linden, who not only secured an even collection of drawings of great merit but also produced a handsome illustrated catalogue, from which the plates in this article are selected.

The members of the club made a particularly strong showing, stronger, in fact, than in some of the color exhibitions—the organization containing men who have

graphs and a large study of oak trees. Sharp had two pencil sketches which showed a careful study of nature, and the illustration in this article of wash drawing by Hartson display the very fine treatment in his exhibit. Gray and Brooks had some fine portraits, and Lucy Fitch Perkins exhibited some fine character studies, as also did Thomas E. Powers; in fact, the illustrators on the newspaper press made a very strong showing in all varieties of work. Von Hofsten, Juergens, Ellingson, Lowell and Cameron had good examples of their skill. A very brilliant piece of work was exhibited by Ernest Peixotto, a group in pen and ink and wash, and pen work on Ross paper for photo-engraving, in which was preserved the beauty of freehand drawing while having the finished appearance of wood engraving.

Many of the pictures merit a much more extended notice than the limited space of this article will permit, as it has been deemed advisable to give as full space to

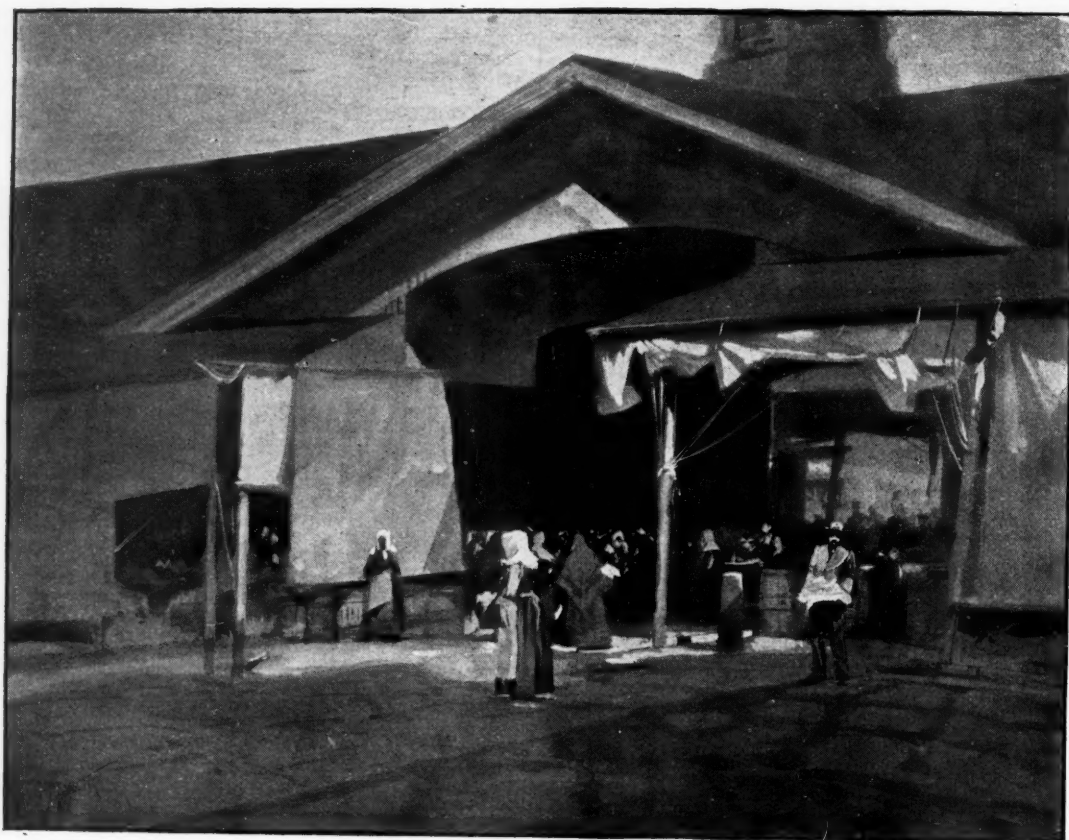


A SEPTEMBER TWILIGHT—W. C. HARTSON.

made their mark in black and white illustrating. Vanderpoel sent several pencil exhibits, perfect in feeling and drawing. Freer was represented by a variety of etchings, charcoal and pencil, well displaying his skill in the various mediums and sustaining his national reputation. Braunhold exhibited sixteen examples of the work that brings him commissions from all parts of the country, etchings predominating and making a most creditable showing. Schmedtgen contributed eleven designs, a pencil sketch in this article being a specimen of skill displayed in the remainder of the work in his exhibit. Guerin, Rupert, Marsh, Maratta and Grover each made a fine display in various mediums. Vincent had several sketches, one of which is shown here. Feudel sent several charcoals, and Will Bradley, whose work is already familiar to all readers of this magazine, was well represented in the different mediums. Corwin sent two out-door sketches, bright and sunny in effect. Stevens was represented by several very strong pen drawings, while Wickenden exhibited four original litho-

the illustrations as possible—they being more indicative than words. No unprejudiced observer who visited the galleries and inspected the work of the society failed to be astonished at the remarkable progress made in all branches of the graphic arts as displayed there. The reception given on the opening night filled the galleries up to a late hour with a delighted crowd, and to one interested in intellectual and artistic progress in the West the sight was a most pleasant one.

Chicago has been blamed, whether justly or unjustly, for the fault of lack of appreciation of the refining influences of belles-lettres and of art. Beyond doubt, the "commercial atmosphere" in which the work of some of the cleverest of Chicago's artists and designers is judged is a foe to that achievement which should be the pride of every bookmaker of the West. From the results seen at the exhibition under consideration, it cannot be doubted that the Chicago Society of Artists will command a patronage, both morally and financially, not to be surpassed on this continent.



POYDRAS MARKET—H. G. MARATTA.



WOOD INTERIOR—H. VINCENT.



HOMEWARD—W. SCHMEDTGEN.



A HOLLAND DAME — MISS PAULINE DOHN.



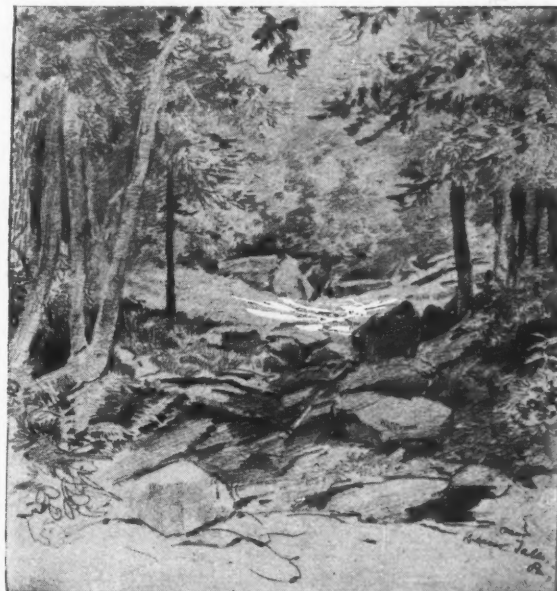
PORTRAIT OF MISS CARRIE BROOKS — A. F. BROOKS.



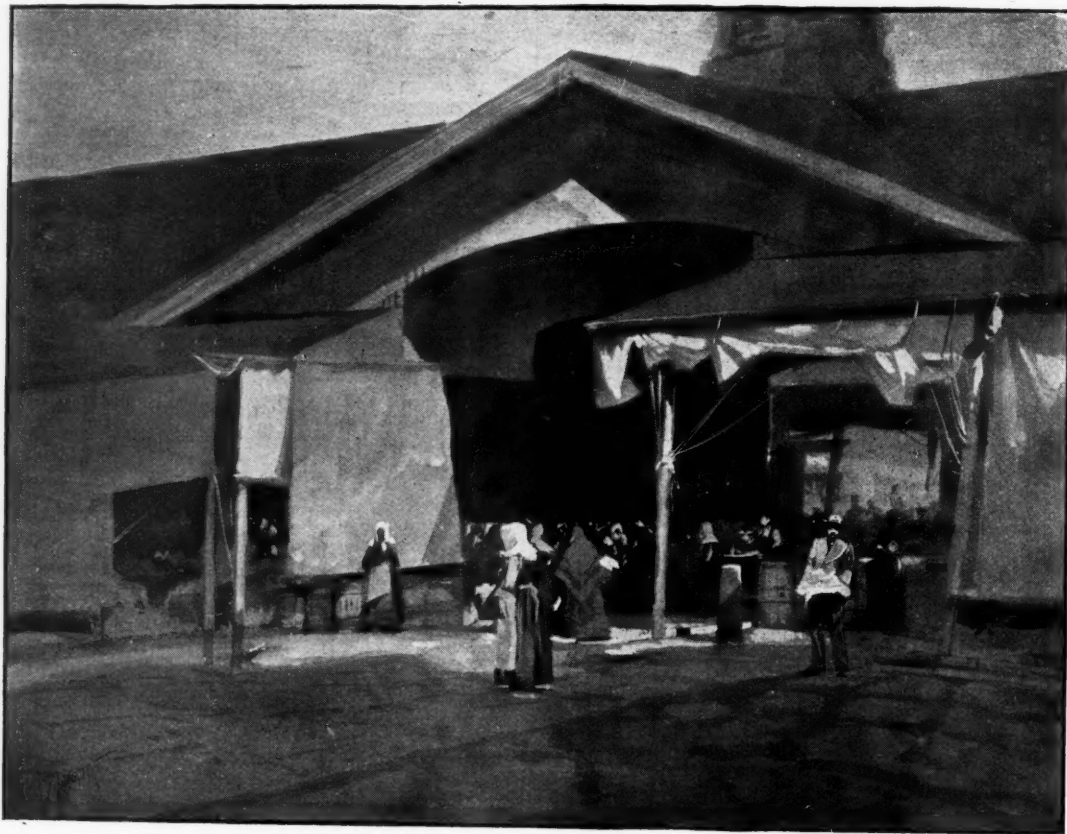
NOVEMBER — A. FR. HANSEN.



IMPROMPTU SKETCH CLASS — W. D. STEVENS.



SCENE NEAR BEAVER FALLS PA. — LOUIS BRAUNHOLD.



POYDRAS MARKET—H. G. MARATTA.



WOOD INTERIOR—H. VINCENT.



HOMEWARD—W. SCHMIDTGEN.



A HOLLAND DAME — MISS PAULINE DOHN.



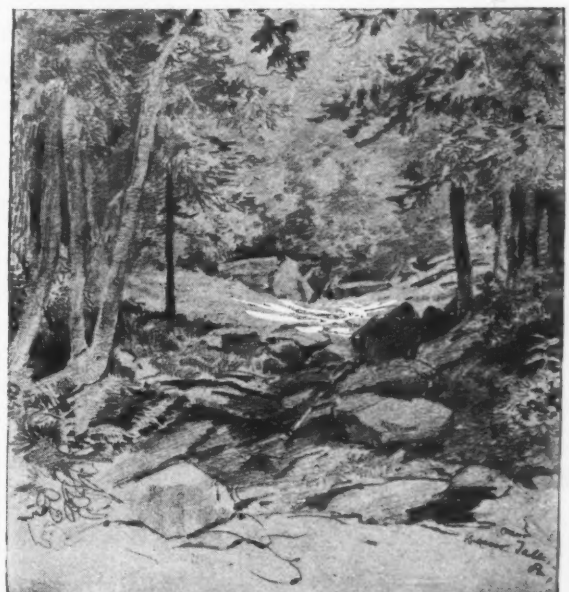
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NOVEMBER — A. FR. HANSEN.



IMPROMPTU SKETCH CLASS — W. D. STEVENS.



SCENE NEAR BEAVER FALLS PA. — LOUIS BRAUNHOLD.



"CURLED UP"—FREDERICK FREER.



AN OLD CLOISTER, ROME—ERNEST PEIXOTTO.



CHARACTER SKETCH.
THOS. E. POWERS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOKS, AUTHORS AND REVIEWERS.

BY W. I. WAY.

THE *National Observer* must be unknown to many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. More is the pity. They do not know what they miss. It is not the organ of the home rule party, and particularly it is "forninst" Mr. Gladstone. The *National Observer* was at one time the *Scots' Observer*; but a few years ago Mr. W. E. Henley became its editor, and not finding the name sufficiently comprehensive, it was presently changed. It is now published at 115 Fleet street, London, and 9 Thistle street, Edinburgh, and it fairly bristles with thorns and thistles from its first page of "Notes" to its colophon. There are prickles even in some of the advertisements. The issue of January 2 last is particularly spicy and breezy, and one is tempted to pass in review at least a portion of its contents. A glance at the first leading article entitled "After Fourscore Years," tells us that something is wrong. But we read on and on through the several departments of the paper, critical and otherwise (?), and to our amazement we find *everything* is wrong. Mr. Henley's pen is peculiarly pointed and penetrating. He has been known in America as the author of an exceedingly captivating and original little "Book of Verses," and of a volume of vigorous and epigrammatic "Views and Reviews." But how does it happen that so many of the writers in the *National Observer* have acquired at least one characteristic of Mr. Henley's style? One is sorry to have his idols so sadly shattered. Since childhood one has been taught to venerate the name of Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of Fourscore Years. But here he is, metaphorically, with his hide on the fence to dry and his bones bleaching in the sun of withering satire. His whole life seems to have been a mistake. "We are finding it harder," says his reviewer, "year by year to treat him with ordinary courtesy; to allow him the freedom of our cities or the membership of our clubs." His scholarship "is denied by the instructed, and his statesmanship by those who know most of affairs. He is a great orator who has never said a good thing; and a politician who, while neglecting (as some maintain) the business of his country, has ruined both the party he led and his own career." Even his philanthropy is a sham and has been worked "for his private advantage." He has been "consistently egotistical, while affecting an easy benevolence." The Grand Old Man's position has "made his demerits a crime. Had he chanced to be of negative temperament, he would have set Professor Goldwin Smith in the shade. But, with a liberal intellect and a limitless vitality, he is (artistically) something between Mr. John Morley and Alexander Dumas. A political portent, his achievements have been merely destructive." Practical capacity is denied him; wit and wisdom are alien to his reputation; "sagacity is the last virtue of which his disciples shall accuse him." His political prophesies are often ridiculous, and never fulfilled. "Parliament, in effect, is the one field of his ability, and a fluent rhetoric his only weapon." He has brought "dishonor and misfortune upon the country, to view the which without resentment were to argue either want of patriotism or want of candor." And our present reviewer can find "nothing kindlier to say of Mr. Gladstone than that he is a monument of misdirected energy." A magnanimous confession, it strikes one, in view of what has gone before. In the article immediately following, the Grand Old Man comes in for another scoring where "he has tied two Irish cats about his neck by the tails, and he feels them clawing madly at each other somewhere about his middle." How very painful. And to show with what singular unanimity the several contributors pay their compliments to this colossal faker, one need only quote a stanza of the poetical satire, "For a Birthday," printed in another column near by:

"Tis pleasant to consider him (our William), as he sits
Enjoying of the sunshine on the *plage* at Biarritz,
And musing, in the intervals of Morley's conversation,
Upon the many noble turns he's done the British nation;
For instance, by the simple force of genius and authority,
He's knocked his party all to bits and murdered his majority.
'And how to make things right again, and tame the Tory crew?'
It's a most engaging riddle when you're only eighty-two."

On another page is a most engaging article entitled "Art and the Mob," where the latter-day British female "is being taken to task on one ground or another. This one would make her out a politician born, while to that she hath no relish for aught but home, new bonnets, and the sixpenny tattle-mongers. Now her vanity and skittishness provoke the wrath of Mrs. Lynn Linton, and now her gift of absolute respectability moves the great Ouida to epigram and the achievement of a novel about duchesses too proud to be proper and so lovely withal that polyandry is at once a duty and a necessity." Human nature seems to be the same the world over. First the "Mob," then poor "Art" gets it; but there is some justice in what follows. The business of the mob is not, nor has it ever been, "with the thing called art. Of course it may write the said thing with a big A, and rejoice and be exceedingly glad in its cleverness, and turn with delight from Barbotine and the Morris Chintz on its one horizon to Mr. Holman Hunt" and Mr. Oscar Wilde, *par nobile fratrum*, on the other. But in art the fact, art with a little a, it has no interest and no part. The artist works for himself and certain friends, and the mob is never of these. For if it were the artist would perish miserably; and his art would be written with a great A; and Mr. Walter Crane would call him 'Comrade' (which is Artistic for brother); and he would say unto the Academy, 'Thou art my sister,' and the world of art (art with a little a; the world of Milton and Tennyson, Donatello and Rodin, Velasquez and Whistler) would know him no more."

Passing on, we come to an article "Concerning Dress," particularly woman's dress, and we find it has hitherto been wrong, all wrong, deplorably inartistic and vulgar; but the dawn of a better day is breaking, and "at the present moment there is much to rejoice in. * * * No petticoats were ever much prettier this side of Eden" than those now worn, and one wonders if the writer of this article is a man. Space, or the absence thereof, warns us that we must pass by much we had hoped to dally with, yet one would fain linger a little while over Mr. Henley's signed article, "Two Singers." This is a review, very critical, of Mr. Lang's selection from Burns, "published with that feeble yet pretentious title page we know so well, by Messrs. Kegan Paul." How is this for a starter? It prepares one to hear that Mr. Lang's selection is wrong, at least mostly wrong. Mr. Henley does not approve a selection of Burns suited only to the needs of a popular audience, and one is inclined to agree with him here. Such a selection must needs embrace what is artificial of Burns, while the real Burns is discarded. The other "singer" is Herrick, and his complete works have been edited by Mr. Alfred Pollard for Lawrence and Bullen. "It is a pity," Mr. Henley thinks, "that Mr. Pollard should have thought it necessary to descend upon this most picked and exquisite of poets in a shower of notes, the most of them irrelevant and superfluous." While Herrick is not utterly superior to annotation, where annotation is necessary Mr. Pollard does it clumsily.

In the department of Book Reviews proper, Mr. Joseph Jacobs' collection of "Celtic Fairy Tales" is "done up." The illustrations are "artistically uninteresting, and marred by the uncertain touch of the amateur."

"An Imperative Duty," by Howells; "A Singer's Wife," by Miss Murfree, and a score or less of English books, are all noticed, and each is left like the hedgehog, "rolled up the wrong way, and tormenting itself with its prickles." What a comedy of errors, all the way through. But it does one good to read the *National Observer*, if only to set one's wits on edge.

MESSRS. BECKTOLD & CO., publishers and book manufacturers, of St. Louis, Missouri, have sent out a very neat advertisement in the shape of a cloth book-cover, handsomely colored and embossed, arranged to stand like an easel, upon the face of which is a clock dial with hands that can be moved to any desired position. It is intended to be used as a card to announce when a person leaving the office will return, and is something that would be kept by everyone receiving it.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL LIBEL CASE IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE libel case of the manager of the *Catholic Times* (claim \$3,000), against the president and secretary of the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association, was finished in the Supreme Court December 16, 1891, after three days' hearing before Mr. Justice Richmond, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £50 (\$250) damages and costs, which entails payment of twelve special jurors at \$5 per day each, two lawyers' fees, as well as court fees. The verdict means \$1,500 altogether. The main points of the evidence are given in the following, and the opinion is offered that the case for the printers was lost through sheer bad management. The letters upon which the charge of libel was based are as below:

NEW ZEALAND TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
WELLINGTON BRANCH,

To Archbishop Redwood: September 28, 1891.

YOUR GRACE,—I have the honor, in accordance with instructions, to forward the inclosed letter, and to inform you that, failing receipt of a favorable reply by the 5th proximo, it is the intention of the Board of Management to publish the same in the principal newspapers in the colony. I have also to inform your Grace that the members of the Board decline under any circumstances to communicate with or recognize in any way the present manager of the *Catholic Times*, but would with pleasure enter into negotiations with any other person it would please your Grace to appoint.

(Signed) J. W. HENRICH, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION,
WELLINGTON BRANCH,

To Archbishop Redwood: September 28, 1891.

YOUR GRACE,—We have the honor, on behalf of the Wellington Branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association, to make a final request that you will receive a deputation from this body in regard to the *Catholic Times* office, which, we are given to understand, is conducted on the sweating system, inasmuch as a certain sum of money is paid weekly to the manager or overseer, who is permitted to appropriate to his own use and benefit such amount as represents the difference between the sum received and that paid in wages to his subordinates. Your Grace will doubtless recognize the serious evils of such a system, when we point out that as a consequence the maximum wage paid to a journeyman compositor in that office is £2 5s. per week, as against the minimum of £3 paid by other employers, and that an excessive number of boys is employed, to the detriment of capable men who have families to support, and who are resident in the city. This condition of things is so utterly opposed to the precepts laid down in the recent Encyclical of His Holiness, the Pope, as also to the utterances of Cardinal Moran on the Labor Question, that we are tempted to attribute your previous refusals to receive a deputation to the fact that you have been willfully kept in ignorance of the above; and we humbly beg to assure you that in making this request we are actuated by no other motive than a desire to obtain a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and that our request is preferred entirely in a conciliatory spirit. We trust your Grace will favorably consider our request, and honor us with a personal reply, as hitherto our communications have been referred to the manager of the *Catholic Times* (an individual who at different times has conducted a freethought journal, lectured upon a freethought platform, and ultimately accepted the management of a religious paper), a degradation which, we humbly submit, we have done nothing to deserve.

(Signed) E. THORNTON, President.
J. W. HENRICH, Secretary.

The plaintiff, Mr. Evison, was in the box for five hours, the lawyer for the typos devoting the majority of the time to a religious examination, and as he was not very sound himself upon some fundamental beliefs, he was scored off upon several occasions. Altogether, it was said his opening mode of attack was a mistake. The following are some of the chief points of the plaintiff's evidence: He did not consider the employment of men at £2 5s. per week an evil, nor did he acknowledge any obligation to pay compositors £3 per week. He did not object to the typographical association interfering in the affairs of the *Catholic Times* with a view to the adjustment of wages, so long as the interference was kept within reasonable bounds. Considered that £2 5s. or £2 10s. per week for an unmarried man was enough to keep him in "reasonable and frugal comfort"—he had had to live upon less. What he objected to was the inference conveyed. If it was disgraceful for compositors to be brought into contact with him, how much more disgraceful would it be for an archbishop to deal with him. The charge was laid against Mr. Evison that when the Master Printers' Association was formed he became a member, received a copy of the tariff book (a strictly private document) and that after an interval just sufficient to take a manuscript copy of the tariff, he withdrew from the association and

handed in his book. In evidence upon his withdrawal from the Master Printers' Association, he said he had withdrawn from it because he recognized that it was composed of firms which had a standing in the town and could afford to keep up prices, whereas his office, being a new one, had to give some special inducement to the public, but it was understood that he should rejoin the association at some subsequent time.

Archbishop Redwood, proprietor of the *Catholic Times*, who had just arrived from a trip to Australia, gave evidence for his manager, and said he considered the letters gross libel, interpreting the "degradation" to mean that Evison was a worthless fellow. His opinions on sweating were: Sweating was the practice of a middleman or contractor paying his men inadequate wages, and deriving an unlawful profit by doing so, the men being under the necessity of taking the wages offered, or starving, so that their employer made capital out of their misery. There could be sweating without starvation—starvation would be the extreme of sweating. Witness condemned sweating when it was the making of an unfair profit by a middleman or sub-contractor. Would not consider it necessarily sweating for a sub-contractor or middleman to pay less than the maximum rate of wages paid to workmen in a particular trade. It would not be sweating in every case to pay less than the minimum ruling rate. Supposing the minimum wages for compositors to be £3 per week, it would depend on circumstances whether it was unfair for a sub-contractor or middleman to pay his men only £2 5s. He could conceive hypothetical cases where that would be unfair. Supposed the rate of wages was fair according to the men's capabilities, because he had never received any complaints.

Fred Cooper, an ex-society man and foreman of the *Catholic Times*, swore that on making the arrangement to produce the paper for a fixed sum he did not lower the wages of a single man. Up to that time only one man received more than £2 per week. This year three of the men had had an increase of wages to £2 10s. per week, and those in receipt of smaller sums had also received increases—which the witness gave in detail. That the men stayed with him for three years was sufficient proof that they were satisfied. They had never complained to him. Witness made from £3 10s. to £4 per week. Knew that the society offices in the city paid their compositors a minimum of £3 per week. Witness charged for jobbing work according to his own judgment. Had never seen the tariff of the other printers in town, and did not know how his charges compared with it.

The strongest witness for the plaintiff in public estimation was Mr. J. R. Blair, of the firm of Lyon & Blair, one of the best printing and publishing houses in the colony. Mr. Blair is also chairman of the chief educational body of this district and president of the Master Printers' Association. It was a strange position for him to occupy, the fight being as much with the object of benefiting the employers' as well as the men's association. But, then, Mr. Blair has never been a stanch friend of the typographical association, and at the present time especially (if report is to be relied upon) he is no friend of the society. In his evidence Mr. Blair said that if he had received such letters as those produced, in reference to his manager, he would think there was something wrong with his management. If it was true that the typographical society was quite unable to communicate with the plaintiff or he with the society, it was a serious position for anyone carrying on a printing office to be placed in. If it had happened in his case he did not see how he could have avoided either a breach with the society or the discharge of his manager. Under the circumstances of the office, he thought the management a desirable system, and not at all improper. Witness was of opinion that the defendant's letters contained a charge of sweating. Did not think that a system of subletting at a fixed sum, and leaving it to the printer to employ such men and pay such wages as he chose, would be conducive to the welfare of the men altogether. Witness conducted his own office on society lines, and paid his journeymen £3 per week. Whether £2 5s. per week would be insufficient for a journeyman would depend on the work he was required for. The work at the *Catholic Times* office was plain and

straightforward, and a skilled journeyman would be thrown away upon it. The jobbing done at the *Catholic Times* office was of a special class such as witness' establishment would probably not get if he would do it for nothing. The *Catholic Times* had not had the slightest influence in reducing the charges made for work, nor did he think it would have any general effect upon the rate of wages.

This witness finished the case for the plaintiff. For the defense Mr. McGur, of the government printing office, ex-president of the branch, underwent a long examination. He stated that he was one of the deputation who went in July of 1890 to the manager of the *Catholic Times*. On that occasion Mr. Evison appeared to act straightforwardly to them as did they to him. The understanding they came to was that the society should go through the paper and give an estimate of the cost at which they could produce it. They undertook at a subsequent interview to get out the paper on society lines for £16 (it was being farmed for £14) per week. Plaintiff said that the £2 extra was neither here nor there, and he would have no objections to work on society principles if that was all it involved. By the term *sweating* or *farming*, as applied by the printers' trade, witness understood the action of a man who contracted for a certain sum to produce an article and employed other men under him to produce it. This tended to lower the rate of wages, because the consequence would be that other masters would also go in for sub-contracting, and the hands would have to either take what the sub-contractors offered them or go. In his opinion the system carried on in the *Catholic Times* office was nothing more or less than sweating or farming. A charge of sweating carried with it a certain amount of discredit to the person charged. All sub-contracting was sweating when the workmen were paid less than the recognized rate of wages. The rate of wages for printers was fixed at 10s. per day by arrangement between the society and the majority of the master printers. The letters to Archbishop Redwood were written by directions, because the society believed that if its officers could obtain an interview with him, and point out that sweating was being carried on in the *Catholic Times* office, he would not allow the system to continue.

Robert Thomson, a master printer, of the firm of Brown, Thomson & Co., printers, etc., deposed that a man named Finucane finished his apprenticeship at that firm's office last January, and was a fair tradesman, entitled to be paid £3 per week. If he worked at the *Catholic Times* office for 32s. 6d. per week he would be giving his services too cheaply. Employing a man in that way would be what was popularly termed sweating. Finucane had a widowed mother and sisters to support. He believed the *Catholic Times* office was undercutting the tariff of the Master Printer's Association for jobbing, but did not think the amount of work done there seriously affected other printers. Witness' office had been a union office for about two years. It employed on an average two or three journeymen, besides some improvers, who received wages from £1 5s. per week upward, according to their ability. Payment according to capabilities was, in his opinion, a very good principle, but the payment of £3 per week to all men was also good, only that under that system incompetent men would not be employed. Witness paid Finucane £3 per week at the close of apprenticeship, and before he went to the *Catholic Times*.

John Rigg, of the government printing office, president of the Trades Council; Edward Thornton (printer at Bock & Co's) and J. W. Henrichs (compositor on the *Evening Post*), the defendants, also gave evidence, but it was only a repetition of what had gone before, and disclaiming any malice in the sending of the letters, merely carrying out the objects of the society.

R. Coupland Harding deposed that he was a master printer and journalist. He conducted a printers' technical journal called "Typo."

Mr. Gray: "The Taipo?" (Laughter.) No, sir. The name is from the Greek, not the Maori. ("Taipo" is Maori for *devil*.)

Examined as to the alleged libelous letters, witness said he failed to see anything in them that could fairly be called libel. Asked to define "sweating," he said that, as used by printers, the

word might not be exactly the same as when used by others of these trade societies. There was some confusion between "sweating" and what was known as a "rat office." There was a technical distinction between the two. A "rat office" was an office which was conducted in defiance of the known rules of, and without reference to the union, and a "rat" was a printer who worked in such an office. Now a "rat office" as a general rule paid lower wages and employed inferior workmen to the society office, but it did not necessarily do either of these things. Many years ago—he did not know whether it was so at present—the *London Times* was a "rat" office, and yet it paid a higher rate of wages than the society offices. A "rat office" was therefore one which was not recognized by the union and in which union workmen were not allowed by the union to work. An office in which "sweating" was conducted was one in which the proprietor or the manager or the overseer relieved himself from immediate responsibility for the payment of wages; instead of taking control himself and being responsible to the men in his employment, he paid a lump sum to some person beneath him who himself arranged what wages should be paid. A sweating office was one in which the work was in some manner sublet. The sweating system did not necessarily involve lower wages, but it was one in which it was left to the discretion of someone below the employer or proprietor to fix the rate of wages, by which means the proprietor or manager divested himself of responsibility to the workmen. The *Catholic Times* was now a "rat office" with the addition of being a sweating office.

This finished the case for the defense, and after the lawyers for and against had addressed the court, his honor, Judge Richmond, summed up in a long speech of which the following is an abstract:

He said the jury would understand that they were not sitting there to at all try the merits of trades unionism. Neither were they there to try the merits of the system upon which the *Catholic Times* was conducted. They were solely and purely asked to determine whether these letters were defamatory of Mr. Evison, and if they were of opinion that they were defamatory, it would be their duty to say to what damages plaintiff was entitled. He had exceedingly little to say upon these several paragraphs. Paragraph 1 imputed that a certain sum of money was paid weekly to the manager or overseer; that his men were paid what he chose to pay them, and that he kept the balance himself. That was termed, according to ordinary usage, sweating, and the plaintiff alleged that he was accused of sweating. The charge was that the money was paid to the manager, or overseer, and it was contended, for the defendants, that Mr. Evison was neither manager nor overseer. Several witnesses, however, and especially Mr. Blair, stated that he could understand that Mr. Evison was the manager, while Mr. Rigg, on the other hand, said he himself regarded Mr. Cooper as the overseer, but that they did not know whether Cooper or Evison was the person they desired to incriminate. Even although the letter was construed in that alternative sense, it might be defamatory. He now came to what appeared to be the most important of the alleged defamatory statements, namely, the reference to the manager to which so much allusion had been made, in which the writer treated it as a degradation to be asked to interview him. He agreed with Mr. Gully that two witnesses for the defense had put their own construction upon it, and it seemed to him that this was the true construction. It appeared to be the construction that Mr. Jellicoe had adopted as well as his clients, for several times during the previous day the learned gentleman had treated this concluding paragraph of the letter as an imputation on Mr. Evison; that he was what is called a humbug, but the imputation was more properly one of hypocrisy. Several witnesses for the defense had used it that way, and others indorsed it. Mr. Rigg was very emphatic upon this, and gave the fullest account of it. He spoke of the plaintiff as "a religious adventurer; a man who sold his religious principles to the highest bidder." There was no doubt that such an imputation as that was defamatory. It had been expressly decided in at least one case that an imputation of hypocrisy was libelous. The bald facts did not bear out the charge of hypocrisy. Names might be cited

of great men who at different times had done things as dissimilar. Hence the saying, "The greater the saint the greater the sinner." Men of passionate temperament many a time when they had turned the right way had been as notable for their piety as before they were notable for their impiety. The greatest doctor of the Latin church — and he belonged to all of them and not merely to the Latin church — St. Augustine, was perhaps an instance, and there were many others. What gave the sting? It might be altogether fanciful. If so, the jury would give a verdict for the defendants. If there was a sting — and they might think there was — it lay underneath this subtle suggestion of the most hateful vice, that of hypocrisy, and the venal advocacy of religious ideas. There was, no doubt, a desire on the part of the typographical association to get at the archbishop — to put Mr. Evison, as the buffer, out of the way, and get face to face with the archbishop, so as to succeed in their object — for which a good deal could be said, no doubt, in itself — so as to put down the cheap publication of this paper. In his concluding remarks the judge paid a handsome compliment to the defense witnesses in these words:

"The witnesses for the defense were a remarkably gentlemanly and intelligent set of young men. Their object in maintaining their professional position was, in itself, it seemed to him, a laudable one. To maintain the respectable position of compositors seemed to him to be a worthy object. All public men were greatly interested in having respectable, well-paid men in that position. He would be very sorry himself to see them degraded, or their emoluments diminished.

The jury retired at 5 P.M. and returned at 5:35 P.M., finding a verdict for the plaintiff for £50 damages on the whole of both letters.

Judgment was then given for plaintiff for £50, with costs according to scale, execution being stayed on Mr. Jellicoe's application till the first banco sitting after the vacation, with the view of permitting him, should he think necessary, to ask leave to move for a new trial.

The crown prosecutor for the colony conducted the case for the crown, and great interest was felt in it throughout the colony. The local papers gave a very full report of the case, the three days' report occupying some five or six columns. Many journalists and printers attended the hearing daily, and some high dignitaries of the Romish church sat throughout, including Archbishop Redwood.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

BY invitation of the World's Fair Commission the members of congress and senators have been the guests of Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the grounds and buildings now in course of erection. Unqualified enthusiasm has been the result, and in view of the stupendous operations being carried on, the necessity for additional appropriation was made most manifest.

The following brief description of the Transportation building, together with that of the building to be devoted to mines and mining, will be interesting in connection with the cuts upon the opposite page. In the Transportation building will be exhibited everything devoted to the purpose of transportation, from baby carriages to mogul engines. This building is one of the group forming the northern or picturesque quadrangle and is situated at the southern end of the west flank, and lies between the Horticultural and Mines buildings. Its axial relation is with the Manufactures building on the east side of the quadrangle, the central feature of each of the two buildings being on the same east and west line. It is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, but it is intended to make it very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines, and the solicitude shown for fine proportions and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the École des Beaux Arts. Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the building will form the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight

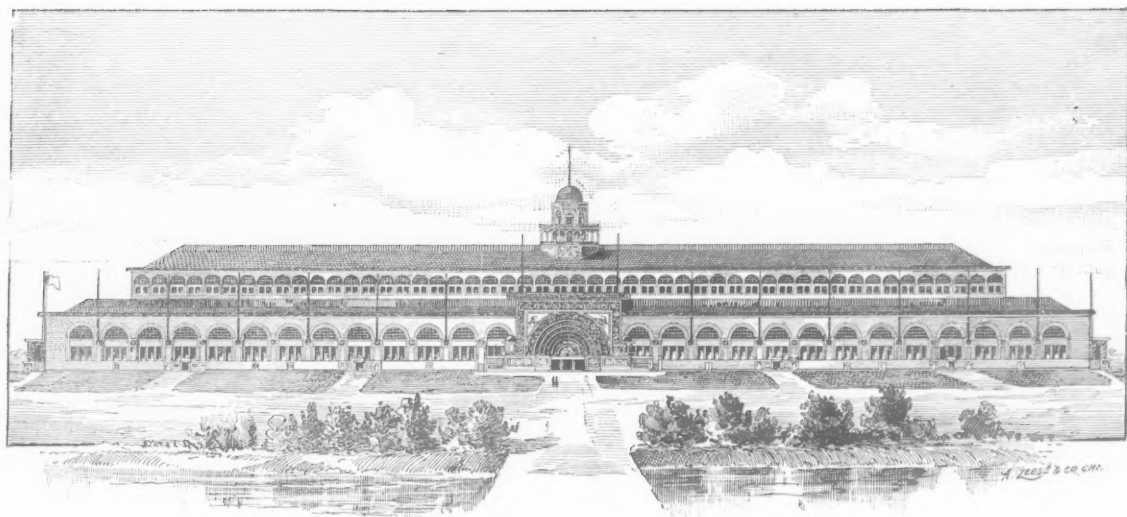
elevators, the northern court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition, may be seen in all its glory.

The main entrance will consist of an immense single arch, enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings. The entire feature will form a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it will be treated entirely in leaf, and will be called the Golden Door. The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade, with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues. The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman Basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions, the middle one rising much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arcaded clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly at the center of the building, and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators will of themselves naturally form a part of the transportation exhibit, and as they will also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant placing of passenger elevators, will prove quite accessible to visitors. The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 256 feet deep; from this will extend westward to Stony Island avenue a triangular annex covering about nine acres, and consisting of one-story buildings sixty-four feet wide, set side by side. As there will be a railway track every sixteen feet, and as all these tracks will run east and west, these annex buildings may be used to exhibit an entire freight or passenger train, coupled up with its engine. It is likely that the display of locomotive engines will be quite stupendous, for they will all be placed end on to the central avenue or nave of the main building. As there will probably be at least one hundred engines exhibited, and placed so as to face each other, the perspective effect of the main avenue will be remarkably effective. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be imagined that the interior of the building will be one of the most impressive of the Exposition.

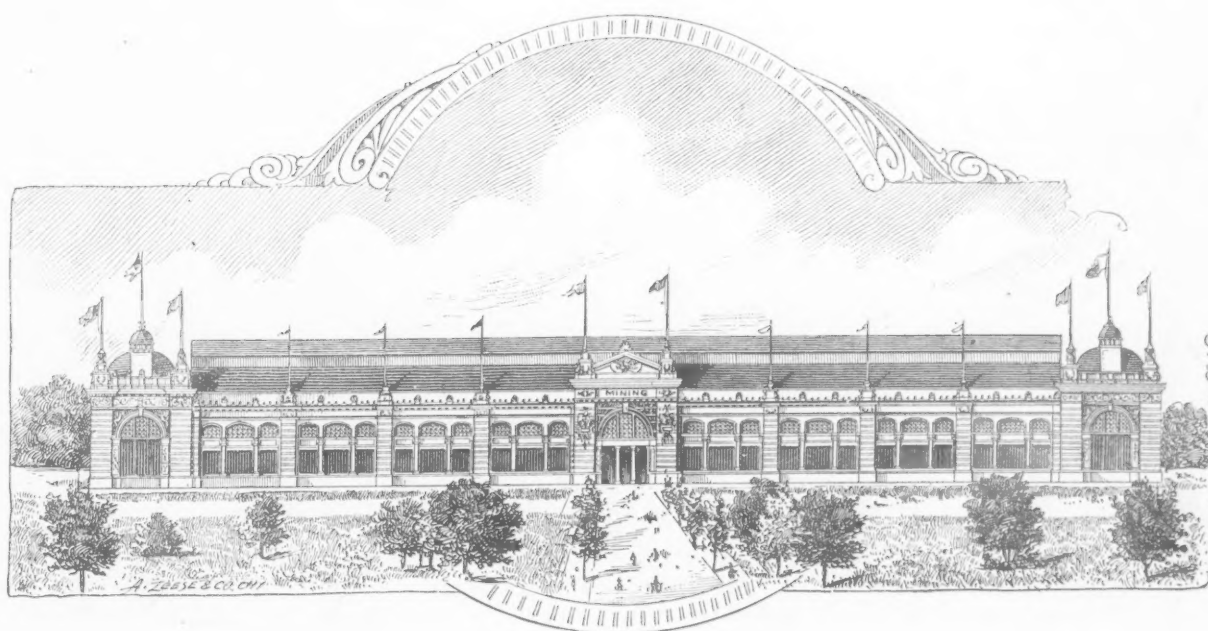
The style of architecture of the Mines and Mining building is classic, and its dimensions are 700 by 350 feet, while the height to the main cornice is 65 feet. There is an entrance on each side of the building, the grand entrances being at the north and south ends. These entrances are 110 feet high and 32 feet wide, each opening into a vestibule 88 feet high and elaborately decorated. At each corner of the building there is a pavilion, 68 feet square and 90 feet high, surmounted by a dome. A balcony, 60 feet wide and 25 feet high, encircles the building, and leading to it are eight stairways. The roof is of glass, 100 feet from the floor. The cost will be \$350,000.

The Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, has shown remarkable progress. When this company first started in business six years ago its entire force consisted of one man and a boy. There are now on the rolls of the company over thirty employés, and this number is being constantly added to. A handsome new three-story building has been erected on North Jefferson street, opposite Hotel Roanoke, at a cost of \$25,000. The building is 52 by 100 feet and has three and one-half times the floor room of the company's old quarters in the Gale building. The office of the company, with the manager's private office, is on the first floor. The presses occupy the remainder of the floor. On the second floor is the composing room, while the bookbinding department is located on the third floor. The Bells, of Lynchburg, who had been interested in the company since its organization, recently sold their stock to Mr. J. B. Fishburne, cashier of the National Exchange Bank, and Mr. Ed L. Stone, the latter gentleman becoming president and general manager of the company.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.



MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

From electrotypes by A. ZERSE & CO., 44-51 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



APPROACH OF THE STORM-KING.

Half-tone reproduction from photogravure by A. ZEES & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM ROCHESTER.

To the Editor: ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 1, 1892.

State of business here is fair, the job offices being rushed with work, some working overtime. As a result of the machines introduced at the *Democrat and Chronicle* office, in the newsroom, there has been quite a decrease of help, and subs are plentiful.

The *Post-Express* will soon move to more commodious quarters, which are located on East Main street, corner of Water street, where they will have a model office, both in location and fixtures.

The John P. Smith Printing Company is now booming, being under the control of Mr. R. M. Myers, the well-known wholesale dealer in printers' supplies and paper of every description.

The Union and Advertiser Printing Company have, the past season, added a show-printing department. They have been so crowded with work that they have been compelled to place an extra force in the newsroom on catalogue and straight matter.

J.

FROM OIL CITY.

To the Editor: OIL CITY, Pa., February 16, 1892.

H. B. Scribner has thrown up his position as linotype operator on the *Derrick*, and is now located at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Ott Pettit, formerly on the staff of the *Titusville Herald*, has accepted the position of city editor of the *World*, of the same place.

W. O. Smith has severed his connection with the *Bradford Era*, and taken charge of the *Punxsutawney Spirit*. A. S. Brown, formerly of the *Derrick* bindery, has located permanently in Pittsburgh. C. M. Wilson left today for New York City, where he has secured a position on the *News*, operating a machine. He is succeeded on the *Derrick* by William Boyle, of the *Toledo Commercial*. At a special meeting of No. 151, held Sunday, it was decided that machine operators shall give one month's notice when desiring to quit, and receive the same notice in case of proprietors desiring to make a change.

G. W. B.

FROM JACKSONVILLE.

To the Editor: JACKSONVILLE, Fla., February 14, 1892.

The state of trade in this city is rather peculiar on account of a big strike that occurred here many years ago in the office of the *Times-Union* when C. H. Jones, now of the *St. Louis Republic*, was editor, in which the union was defeated, and from which it has never fully recovered, so that while that office is manned with fraternity men, all the other offices in the city, though open to this day, are mostly run by union men. Since the strike new ventures have been made in the newspaper line, and we have now in this city two morning papers (and did have three, but one is defunct) and two afternoon daily papers. Besides that we have two weekly papers, and three temporary society papers, one devoted to the interest of Pablo Beach, and the other two to St. Augustine, where the world and Chicago are well represented by society people, who come for health, for recreation, and to escape the blizzards, the snows and the ices of the North and West. In fact, there are nearly as many tourists here in the winter as there are permanent residents in the state.

The prices in the different offices for composition differ but little, the morning papers paying 33⅓ per thousand and the afternoon papers, 30. There is an immense deal of printing done in this city for its size, several railroads centering here from north,

south, east and west. There is but one large book and job office, which, of course, does the bulk of the work here. There are three other smaller job offices which are eking out a precarious existence, but keep hammering away. The prices paid in job offices is \$18 for foreman and \$16 for week hands, there being but little piece-work done in the job offices.

L. P. A.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor: ALBANY, N. Y., February 20, 1892.

At the last annual meeting of Typographical Union No. 4 it was voted to send two delegates to the International Typographical Union meeting at Philadelphia. The contest for election as delegates is being warmly waged. The election will occur in March. A proposition to increase the regular monthly dues from 50 to 75 cents was voted down.

The ball given by Typographical Union No. 4 was a pleasing affair and a success; about \$35 was netted. The dancing favors were in the form of a miniature newspaper called "The Wrong Font."

It is rumored that the *Albany Sunday Express* is to be revived in the spring.

Walter J. Gunn, a popular Albany printer, and Miss Grace Pontius were married February 10, at Trinity Episcopal church. They went to Canada on a wedding tour.

The best previous records made by operators on the Mergenthaler typesetting machines in this city, have been surpassed. William D. Younge broke the record by setting and correcting 46,835 ems in eight hours. The best previous eight hours' work was 44,783 ems, and was accomplished by Clarence Houghton. Eugene Ferris broke the record for a week's work (forty-eight hours) by setting and correcting 246,094 ems. Miss Martha A. Shipman, who has held a desk on the *Evening Journal* for about four years, has severed her connection with that paper and has gone to New York City. Work at the state office at this writing is good. A bill for the establishment of a state printing house has been introduced in the assembly and senate.

X. Y. Z.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 6, 1892.

The employing printers of San Francisco are considerably disturbed over the circulars recently received by their employes from the typographical union. The notification is to the effect that in the future, unless the dues of the members of the typographical union be promptly paid, the same will be levied on the proprietor of the printing office, and that unless he pay the sum due to the union, he will be either compelled to discharge such employes or have his office declared unfair. The members of the typothetæ express themselves as being much dissatisfied with this new edict of the typographical union, claiming that it is unfair to make them an assistant collecting agency. They think that having paid their workmen their wages at the end of the week, their duty should be considered at an end. As they have all agreed not to employ non-union printers, members expelled from the typographical union for non-payment of dues could no longer remain in employment, and they object to being made judges and executioners at the same time. They say, "Let the union notify us when we have non-union men or expelled members in our employ and we will discharge them."

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, the following amendments to the "weekly newspaper scale" were proposed, to be voted on at the next meeting:

Compositors shall not receive less than 40 cents for ordinary matter set during the regular working hours for day time work as prescribed by the union.

Compositors employed on time shall not receive less than \$18 per week of fifty-nine hours.

Another amendment proposed at this meeting will, if adopted, effect a considerable change in the present plan of collecting the dues of the members of the union. It is proposed in the future

to adopt a percentage system, a monthly assessment to be levied on each member according to the amount of pay he receives for his work. The percentage is not stated in the amendment, the rate to be determined after its adoption. As this plan has been successfully carried out in eastern cities, it is thought the new system will be adopted here without much opposition.

German Typographia No. 22 has presented to Alf. Pennington and J. E. McCormick, ex-members of the executive committee of the San Francisco Typographical Union, a set of resolutions thanking them for their services in defending their boycott against the *Abend Post*, of this city, before the Manufacturers' Association.

E. P.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., February 17, 1892.

At the regular meeting of Detroit union held on the 7th inst., it was resolved, inasmuch as George W. Childs was to attend the dedicatory services of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, on May 12 next, to ascertain if Mr. Childs, on his way west, would stop at different cities, and if so, to include Detroit. To this letter the following reply was received by Secretary H. D. Lindley:

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1892.

MY DEAR MR. LINDLEY,—I am deeply touched by the kind invitation of the Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18, to visit your city, and I should like to see the city of which I have heard so much from my old friends, General Grant and General Meade, both of whom were made very happy there years ago. Please say to your fellow members I have not yet decided to visit any points excepting Chicago, Colorado Springs and California, but I may take in Detroit on my return trip. With many thanks and appreciation,

Very truly your friend,

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

Should Mr. Childs on his return trip include Detroit he will receive a most hearty reception. Detroit union would feel highly honored by a visit from the gentleman.

Detroit union has decided to be represented by two delegates at the fortieth annual session of the International Typographical Union next June, at Philadelphia. The following are the nominees for delegates and officers for the ensuing year: Delegates—Noble Ashley, William L. Bessler, Thomas J. Dixon, Philip A. Loersch, James P. Murtagh; president—George W. Duncan; vice-president—Walter Blight, Mrs. M. M. Oderkirk; recording secretary—H. D. Lindley; financial and corresponding secretary—Richard Lindsay; treasurer—Edward Look; sergeant-at-arms—Edward Donaldson, Bion Hough, William H. Neack; executive committee—Thomas G. Duncan, W. J. Foy, J. W. Heffernan, J. McElroy, Jr., P. J. O'Grady, Henry Rosecrans, Henry J. Smith, Henry E. Williams.

To the convention to be held in Grand Rapids, to effect a state organization, Charles O. Bryce was elected to represent No. 18. It is to be held March 4.

P. A. L.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 11, 1892.

Business prospects for the year 1892 open brighter than might be expected. The universal impression seems to be held that times are down to bedrock, and rumors of new printing enterprises are flying thick and fast in a most encouraging manner. The suspension of the *Evening Times* was an unexpected misfortune, throwing a large number of men out of employment, but the field thus left vacant bids fair to be occupied by more helpful and promising enterprises. Dr. Morrison Munford has the option on the only press franchise obtainable, and if rumors are correct will in a very few days launch his new paper on the public. He has secured the press and material of the *Sunday Sun*, and from all appearances will make it a "go."

The suppression of the *Sunday Sun* is, taken altogether, a very queer affair. Everybody in Missouri, Kansas and Texas knows what the *Sunday Sun* has been. It was legislated against in the three states and its circulation suppressed in various localities, but with grim persistence and pluck its editor successfully managed its career. Missouri a year ago passed what is termed the McLin

law, and under its provisions a few weeks ago the editor was arrested and arraigned in the criminal court. The succeeding issue of the paper was carefully edited, and nothing objectionable was to be found in its columns, but less than a hundred copies were printed and none were sold. The police went to the *Sun* office to catch the proprietors in the act of printing the paper, but found the doors locked, and before they could break them in the presses stopped. The chief of police says he will arrest anyone found selling or offering the paper for sale, and that it can no longer be printed in Kansas City. Thus the matter rests, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietor to secure protection from these acts of the police, and the transfer of the material to the control of Doctor Munford appears to be the finishing act of the drama.

There are also rumors of an evening republican paper being started. Such a paper would receive much encouragement and support. It is something the town needs, and would represent a very considerable and influential element in the city's population.

In the job printing line nothing startling is to be observed. Gus D. Welch has removed to 919 Walnut street, where he has cheerful and much better quarters. Mackey & Herbert, at 918 Walnut, have a neat office, and are securing a good run of patronage. Work in the majority of offices is only fair.

Candidates for office in No. 80 are coming to the fore. Election will be held March 30. It is to be hoped that in the selection of financial secretary someone may secure the office who can be found during the business hours of the day. Since the appointment of Mr. Guyette, however, there has been an admirable reform in this. The selection of officers will be announced in due time, as prognostications are unreliable and incorrect generally.

The *Chief*, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the colored population, has been revived.

E. C. Mills, for years past the bookkeeper and cashier of the Kansas City *Live Stock Indicator*, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. His peculations will, it is claimed, amount to over \$3,000. Heretofore the accused has enjoyed a reputation for honesty and integrity.

L. E. H.

THE UNSANITARY CONDITIONS OF PRINTING OFFICES.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., February 20, 1892.

The disregard to the hygienic conditions of newspaper composing rooms by some publishers who spend large sums in fitting up sumptuous business offices is a thing not generally understood by the outside public. The printing business is not unhealthy of itself any more than any other sedentary employment if carried on in a dirty, foul-smelling loft, with dislocated window frames and crevices in the wall through which the chilly blasts of winter have full sway, with no sanitary conveniences, and an old slime-covered bucket with about half a gallon of water to wash in. There is not a printing office in Detroit above censure in this regard. The thermometer in the otherwise best regulated composing room in Detroit seldom registers less than eighty degrees, and eighty-five is not an uncommon temperature. The steam pipes in this institution are presided over by a couple of autocratic foremen, who seem to be fat-fryers, and it is as much as a man's situation is worth for him to turn off the steam. In other shops an overcoat does not seem uncomfortable while at work, and the writer has set type in an office in this town where he could gaze upward through a four by six aperture in the skylight. Now, the blue sky of heaven is a very pretty sight viewed from the right point of vantage, but it is best to draw a line at star-gazing in décolleté dress. There are several offices, also, which have no sanitary conveniences even, and they are owned by people who wish to pose as public benefactors and philanthropists. The charge that the proverbial poor health of printers is due to dissipation, if investigated, will be found untrue; their ill health is due to the causes I have mentioned. Colds, catarrh, la grippe, pneumonia, death, are often directly due to the criminal carelessness of some employers.

A PRINTER.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor : OMAHA, Neb., February 17, 1892.

Business has brightened up to some extent of late. The depression that has existed for some months in all lines of trade has given way to confidence. Work is coming in faster, and there are plenty of men to handle it.

Typographical Union No. 190 gave their annual ball January 14. Socially it was a grand success. Financially, the committee's report says they came out "about even."

With the approach of the annual election the crop of candidates is wonderful to behold. Cards are being distributed right and left. The men who would like to represent No. 190 at the Philadelphia convention are decidedly numerous.

The *Young Men's Journal* has moved from Twelfth and Farnam streets to the Sheeley building. They have added two Gordon jobbers to their pressroom, and are pleased with their new quarters.

The Eaton Printing Company is a new job office, strictly union, located in the north end of the Exposition building.

Sylvester has moved his office in with the Carpenter Paper Company. He is still running the plant, printing wrapping paper for that firm.

The Western Printing Company has put in a new No. 3 Babcock press.

Since last report W. M. Kimmel has moved from Howard street to 108 South Fourteenth. The firm is now the Kimmel Printing Company, John C. Kimmel, of Mason, Michigan, having associated himself with his brother in the business.

Ackerman Brothers & Heintz were the successful bidders on the city directory. It is now under way and will be out in about thirty days.

Mr. Frank L. Sherman and Miss Margaret A. Will, of Fairview, Illinois, were united in marriage January 28, at the residence of Dr. P. S. Merrill, who performed the ceremony. Mr. Sherman is a member of the composing-room force of the *Omaha Bee*, and his bride is a young lady who recently came to Omaha from her home in Illinois.

B.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor : MONTREAL, P. Q., February 15, 1892.

The trade here is going from bad to worse. There has been this winter no less than six failures, and by the time this is in print perhaps a few more will be added to the list. Of course none of them are large offices except the *Herald*, which is a large enough concern if properly managed. It has been crawling along, eking a miserable existence for the past eighteen months, in fact since they locked out their union force it has been gradually going down, till none seemed to care to take it up. It has been in liquidation the past few months, and \$85,000 was the price set. A couple of weeks after \$18,000 was offered, and they jumped at it, but even then the tenderer seemed to think it was not worth that amount. It was then agreed to put the concern at public auction February 22, if not sold before that date at private sale. It will take \$10,000 to pay rent and back wages. The Dominion Typefoundry is one of the heavy creditors.

Becket Brothers, doing business in Dallard Lane, failed to connect. They had been in business here for a number of years. Their business went into the hands of the Canada Paper Company.

Waters Brothers & Company were the next to fail. They had been in business about two years, had two fires in that time, two extensions of time, did work for glory, and fell short \$22,420.01. The Dominion Typefoundry, Canada Paper Company, Whitlock Machine Company, Miller & Richards, and a few others, were partly secured. It will turn out very bad for the others.

The Goodchild-Tector Printing Company, and the Lessard Company have also failed.

L'Etendard, a French daily, ceased to publish a couple of weeks ago. It is expected to start again soon.

Louis Z. Boudreau, ex-president of No. 176, is the workman's candidate for Montreal Center. As he has two opponents

it will be a big fight, but it is hoped he will, at the finish, have the biggest string to measure. Workingmen are well organized, and are running other candidates, but not printers.

Business is very poor, and it is hoped tourists will give us a wide berth till after the *Herald* matter is settled. J. P. M.

FROM FORT WORTH.

To the Editor : FORT WORTH, Texas, February 15, 1892.

Trade is better here than it has been for the past eleven months. The Faust Printing Company have increased their facilities by consolidating with Groeney's job office and taking into their employ the well-known pressman E. C. Brenholts, who will superintend his particular branch of the business, thereby enabling them to turn out a better class of work in the future.

The railway employes have an organ in the shape of a sixteen-page 9 by 13 weekly, which is now in its first volume, with bright prospects of a long life of usefulness, as a ten thousand dollar stock company has been organized, and they have bought the entire plant of the *Trade Review*, and enlarging it with the view of getting their share of the vast amount of railroad work which is done in this city.

The laboring class has an organ, the *Fort Worth Advance*, which is now in its fourth number. It is an eight-column folio.

The *Evening Mail*, in order to get increased press facilities for its ever-enlarging circulation, has contracted with the *Gazette*, a morning paper, to do their presswork on their perfecting presses, and are offering their job office for sale. Here is a chance for some enterprising man to get a moderately good office in a good printing town cheap.

"Phax" Daniels and Charles Payne, two practical pressmen and roller-makers, are contemplating the starting of a roller factory in this city. They both have many friends in this section, and have the hearty coöperation and backing of every pressman who knows them.

At a late meeting of Fort Worth Pressmen's Union, No. 47, the following officers were elected: Thomas M. Hamilton, president; C. R. Payne, vice-president; J. I. Mulkey, Secretary-Treasurer; John Wilson, Ernest Haywood and C. E. Brenholts, board of directors; Ollie Tucker, sergeant-at-arms.

The Unique job office has been closed to both unions, and is now in the "hands of the enemy," but with fair prospects of its soon coming back into the fold. J. I. M.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor : GALVESTON, Texas, February 11, 1892.

The job printing business in Galveston is enjoying a boom, and several of the subs have accepted temporary jobs on bookwork, tariffs, briefs, etc., in the job offices. Newspaper work is not booming. All bookwork is done by the week at \$20 per week. This plan is found to work better than the piece system. The strings are measured, and each man keeps his time on tickets as do the job printers, and the work shows for itself. Under this system there is no quarreling about the "phat," and compositors can be changed from briefs to directors, tariffs, etc., without any inconvenience or "kicking." In dull times everything is distributed, ready for the "rush," and there is no standing around waiting for copy or type, as is so often the case in job offices where the piece system is in vogue.

Considerable interest is exhibited in the coming election of delegate to the International Typographical Union. At present Mr. Guy Harris and Mr. F. N. Whitehead are the only names mentioned for nomination. Mr. Harris was a delegate from Dallas to Kansas City in 1888. Mr. Whitehead is well known to the printers of Chicago and Denver. He has been in Galveston over a year, where he has made a host of friends among the printers.

The Galveston union has indorsed Mr. S. J. Triplett's application for superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home for Printers. The printers of Texas would feel proud to have one of their number selected for superintendent of the home, as they recognize the

appointment would be an honor to the state. Mr. Triplett was born in Monticello, Florida, thirty-one years ago, and came to Texas when he was thirteen years old, and he has since resided in that state. He has held many responsible positions, and is a competent, careful and industrious workman. His address is pleasant, and he has many friends throughout the state who would be glad to have him secure the position.

C. S. B.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor : BALTIMORE, Md., February 16, 1892.

Judge Dennis has signed an order fixing March 18 as the day for the hearing upon the application for the appointment of a receiver of the Baltimore Publishing Company. James Potts & Co., New York publishers, are among the creditors of the Baltimore concern. The recent failure of the Nicholson bank involved the Baltimore Publishing Company, which had control of the *Catholic Mirror*. This paper has passed into other hands, Cardinal Gibbons owning \$1,000 of its stock. The Cardinal appears to be deeply interested in the paper, as he visits the office about three times a week.

Charles Flanagan, a veteran newspaper man, was buried in this city last week. He was a Baltimorean by birth, and a newspaper reporter in this city when the profession here could boast of but five members. He died in Philadelphia.

The mayor has appointed Col. James R. Brewer, formerly editor of the *Daily News*, as one of the commissioners for opening streets. Colonel Brewer's departure from journalism seems to be very much regretted, but he will still serve the public, if only on the streets.

It would seem to be the fate of labor papers generally to become involved in wrangles among their constituency. The editor of a labor sheet published here has got himself into hot water with some of the labor unions to such an extent as the issuing of a boycott circular against his paper. The editor of this paper is a local leading Knight of Labor, and also an honorary member of Baltimore Typographical Union. The printer's union came to his rescue last week by denouncing the boycott in the daily papers.

A committee from Baltimore Typographical Union visited the state capital this week to urge upon the legislature the passage of a bill to abolish printing offices in all reformatory or penal institutions within the state.

Among other things discussed just now by our solons down at Annapolis is the state's representation at the Columbian Fair. It is proposed to have the old state house duplicated at the Fair and a memorable scene reproduced in wax figures — General George Washington delivering his farewell address. There is no doubt that Maryland will make a creditable showing upon the whole, but very little may be expected as to one industry, that of the "art preservative." When it comes to that it must be confessed we are not "in it." We have not progressed with the age in such respect, and any attempt to compete in this line with cities north and west of us would result in dismal failure. In such connection I cannot refrain from relating an incident which came under my observation last week. Manager John W. Albaugh, of the Lyceum theater, called upon the publisher of a weekly paper for the purpose of having a half-tone cut made and inserted in the publication. It was a matter of \$20 to the publisher, and yet he had to turn his would-be patron off, and just because the job could not be done in Baltimore. There was not time allowed to send the order to another city. The excuse our engravers make to me is, that there is not enough work of such character to justify one in securing the proper facilities for its performance. On the other hand, I will say that if such facilities were here work of that description would come along rapidly enough.

Mr. Tom Walsh Smith's excellent journal, the *Baltimore Herald*, has just completed its nineteenth year.

It is with much regret that I chronicle in this correspondence the very serious illness of Mr. Nicholas Talbott, president of Baltimore Typographical Union, who was stricken down last week

with paralysis. Mr. Talbott has been engaged in the *Sun* job office for a number of years past. He has a host of friends, who will be pained to learn of his misfortune.

The dissolution of the partnership between Mr. George T. Melvin and Mr. William S. Ridgely, publishers and editors of the *Maryland Republican*, at Annapolis, Maryland, is announced. By this arrangement Mr. Melvin becomes sole owner of the paper.

The *Morning Herald*, a daily paper of this city, is sometimes confounded with Editor Smith's journal, in consequence of the somewhat similar names. Mr. Smith claims priority, and the confusion of the names of the papers has long been a source of irritation to that gentleman.

A new weekly paper made its appearance here recently; it is called the *Nationalist*, and is edited by the Editorial Committee of the Nationalist Club. It is devoted to the nationalist doctrine. With the advent of this late comer, Maryland now claims 201 newspapers.

Business with the craft is not overly brisk, but the outlook for the spring is good.

FIDELITIES.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor : ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 20, 1892.

The state of trade is rather unsettled, with not too good a prospect for the near future. Business as a whole with all the offices during the past month has been ordinary only.

G. F. Sander, a printer doing business at 413 Franklin avenue, was taken into custody on February 16, upon complaint of his mother, who said he was insane upon the subject of betting on horse races, and as his actions for some time past bore out her assertions he was taken charge of by the police. He has been engaged upon some device of his invention by means of which he claims he is sure to win in any race. On any other subject but that of racing he is rational.

C. Schraubstadter, Jr., is on a quiet lookout for new and more commodious quarters for his office and factories, we are advised. His rapidly increasing business is already too large for the space occupied by it, but Carl says he will not move until he can find perfectly acceptable quarters. The action for infringement which was brought against him by Mr. Hoke has been decided against Carl, but he has changed the ingredients of the composition used in his Star engraving plates, and does not seem to be disturbed in the least by the result of the suit.

G. M. Rackcliffe, business manager of the *St. Louis Truth*, was compelled to appear in the police court during the first week of February to answer to a charge of fraud preferred by a gentleman to whom he had sold a horse. G. M. came out smiling and victorious. His paper is proving very successful and its appearance is as handsome as that of any paper published in St. Louis, and was more improved upon by the addition of a heavy-tinted cover beginning with the issue of the 12th. The literary contents are in keeping with its typographical beauty.

The St. Louis Paper Company has become fully settled in its new location, and its offices and store rooms are fitted up elegantly. The members of the firm and the clerks are very proud of the neat appearance, and carry their heads perceptibly higher since the change. The *St. Louis Critic* also "got a move on itself" during the past month, and removed from 1119 Locust street to 313 North Eleventh street, which is just around the corner from their old location and where they have more room for conducting their business.

About the first of February the Owen Printing Company experienced a temporary embarrassment, being attached by the Louis Snider's Sons Company of Cincinnati for the amount of a paper bill, but we understand the difficulty was soon overcome and that work was not suspended thereby.

Several large cylinder presses have been put into different offices during the past month, thereby evidencing that some printers at least find a large amount of work to do. The offices and composing rooms of the *Interstate Grocer* will soon be removed from their present location at 310 Locust street, to the Granite building at Fourth and Market streets. T. Kytka, the photo-engraver and

zinc etcher, has recently incorporated a company under the name of Kytka Art Engraving Company and has greatly increased his plant and facilities for turning out work. His firm is turning out some very fine work at present.

It is rumored that one of our largest printing and publishing houses is proposing to get out an elegant souvenir of the city of St. Louis, to cost in the neighborhood of \$10 per volume, and has broached the Fall Festivities Association to get them to take a certain number of the books for the purpose of advertising St. Louis. We hope the rumor may be true and that the plan will culminate successfully.

Levison & Blythe Stationary Company, which went into bankruptcy in January, had their outfit advertised and sold out by the assignee on February 17 after having received two offers for the outfit in bulk, one for 50 cents on the dollar and the other for 60 cents on the dollar. Both offers were ordered declined by the court and hence the sale of same piecemeal. The prices secured were not high by any means.

It is said on very good authority that two or three trade journals new to the world will soon be launched upon the sea of journalism in their respective lines. Mrs. A. L. Y. Swart, editress and publisher of the very successful monthly, the *Chaperone*, performed the feat of obtaining a divorce from her husband for desertion, he having deserted her some years ago, and then being married to Mr. Frank Orff and getting out of town two days before the public knew it. It was managed that the reporters were allowed to get her name spelled Smart instead of Swart, hence the real identity of Mrs. Smart was not suspected for some time.

O. V. L.

FROM NEW YORK CITY.

To the Editor :

NEW YORK CITY, February 14, 1892.

The printing trade in this city has taken no "jump of joy" since my last letter. But it has improved in a conservative, steady jog-trot manner in the book and job departments. New orders are not so excitingly rare as they were, and hopes of a brighter season's business are stronger and less irrational. Union politics have become exciting in sundry quarters in connection with the June convention of the International Typographical Union. Nominations for office are the order of the day in intention, to such an extent that, if fulfilled, the union would have dozens of presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, etc., all born geniuses, ready to suffer, if not perish, in the interest of the society. A correspondent in the *Union Printer* of this city suggests that the employment of idle printers is not to be brought about by five-day rules, etc., but by reducing the hours of labor — "bringing" into the union the smaller offices in large cities, and the larger offices in the smaller towns, and by coöperation. He appeals to printers' foremen in the interest of subs, sensibly saying that many of them waste years of their lives hanging about an establishment as sub, under a hope that "in time" they will come into steady employment; that, alas! many — most of them — are nursing a delusion. He suggests that in such cases a foreman might display a list of such as he fixes upon for the next few vacancies. The suggestion is in no way unfair if a foreman is above-board in his "patronage." If a sub is disliked by his foreman in any impalpable way, for a real or imaginary reason, let him know it in the suggested direction. That is not asking too much.

The *American Bookmaker* seems to think there is a probability of the speedy termination of the calamitous printers' strike in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It says opinion is about equally divided as to the wisdom of conceding the nine-hour day; it means probably the Typothetæ's opinion that most of that society's members are ready for the change, conditional upon an agreeable formula; and that the secretary of the same body has been ascertaining the current opinion on the subject. The *Bookmaker* suggests a meeting of the executives of the contending parties for a subsequent conference, with the proposal of coming to an agreement after narrowing down the crucial difficulties — one special difficulty, as alleged, being the date from which the nine-hour day should start; other questions, it says, would be simple. This latter is an important

point from an employer's point of view, since the projected curtailment would affect the estimates of the orders in hand as to prices and profits. It would be necessary to fix the date of the change sufficiently far ahead for all existing orders on the books to be completed at current expenses and prices. The union should admit that much and act with judgment and consideration — "do as they would be done by," and let no mere hot-headed amateur counselors lead them into a ditch. There were signs of approval of the nine-hour day so far back as last October at the Typothetæ's meeting at Cincinnati.

Union No. 6, on the typesetting machine question, at a recent meeting, recommended establishing a school for teaching the art, suggesting the hiring of rooms with steam power, to rent two or more machines, etc. It is proposed to run the same day and night to allow of day and night employes being included — in eight-hour shifts. This looks like business. It will cost money, but it is essential, and, as Antony said to Cleopatra, "hang the expense; put on another herring."

It is said that, in the interest of the itinerating compositor, euphemistically known as a "sub," a movement is in progress in this city with the object of abolishing distributors in newspaper offices where composition is done by the piece. I presume there is some bad English in the statement, since it is difficult to conceive of distributing being actually "abolished" under existing sublunary conditions in a printing office. However, the statement is specifically made, as also that subbing would be benefited by it. There is no idea of introducing the proposal direct into the union, but *sub rosa* by, it is said, a side wind, through a delegate at the coming annual convention of the International Typographical Union. Distributors will stand some displacing, being satisfactory workers as a rule, and I fancy the convention will have too many distributors' friends to allow them to be surreptitiously elbowed out on a stolen march.

A New York issue states that Mr. Powderly proposes an organization composed of workmen and manufacturers for the consideration of such questions as rent, taxation, transportation, the tariff, wages, questions, etc. If Mr. Powderly can and will bring about such an association he will deserve more credit than he sometimes receives for giving way to irascibility in dealing with employers — a method that he should know is essentially fraught with danger. The Cleveland miners, of Yorkshire, England, in some respects have for years acted in the proposed manner with their employers. Each side has a "standing committee," the two committees meeting monthly by fixture and specially when required to mutually debate grievances, wages disputes, claims, etc., and if they fail to agree they appoint an outsider as arbitrator. Ward heelers might become a thing of the past if employer and employé met as proposed to discuss the tariff, taxation, etc.; and as to the rent question — in this city it constitutes a glaring scandal, and one which when workmen awake to it will generate thunder "in the sweet by and by."

It is intended to organize a party of union printers in and about this city, to visit Colorado Springs on the occasion of the Home's dedication on May 12 next.

I read that the journeymen bookbinders of London, England, are, since January 1, working under an eight-hour day.

The five-day rule here was "born in sin and shapen in iniquity," judging by its shortness of breath. It met with opposition from the start in high quarters, and was an enemy in its own household. It was dictated by a spirit of good nature; but the reality was less tolerable than the appearance. In the next ten or fifteen years it looks as if the question of subs and their numbers would need considering and dealing with.

Two or three machine operators have been added to the committee which has in hand the consideration of the proposal here to start a machine typesetting school under the control of No. 6 Union. This is as it should be.

The *Engineering News*, of this city, which formerly had its own composing room, then farmed out its composition to Atkins, of Chambers street, has contracted for three typesetting machines, to return to its own composition.

LEONIDAS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the handsomely printed and useful and interesting almanac of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, through the courtesy of Mr. George W. Childs.

THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1892. Compiled by George E. Plumbe, A.B., LL.B. 404 pages; price, 25 cents.

This valuable work should be in the hands of every citizen. From no other source can there be obtained so conveniently reliable information on domestic and foreign affairs. It is a treasure-house of information, statistical and historical.

DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND MANUAL. Price, \$2. Chicago: Isaac S. Dement, 1891.

This well-known teacher and writer has published a handsomely printed book to elucidate Graham's system and elaborate Pitman's. There are a few misprints which will probably be omitted in future editions. The principles are clearly explained. The examples have the merits of being apt and profuse. To a student of that style of shorthand we can heartily recommend this work. There are some new characters and signs in the work.

MISERERE (A Musical Story). By Mabel Wagnalls. Square 12mo, cloth; illustrated with four full-page half-tone wash drawings; gilt top; in a box; price \$1. Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, New York.

Miss Wagnalls' book has been favorably criticised by such authorities as Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Marshall P. Wilder, Marietta Holley and others. The plot and incidents of the story are shallow, yet the simplicity and unaffectedness of the author's style lends it much interest. The half-tone illustrations are weak and lack character. The binding and printing are well and tastefully executed.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION: Its Proceedings as a National and International Organization, 1850-1891. By John McVicar, Detroit, Michigan.

Up to the present time the history of the typographical union has been unknown to a large extent to the present generation of printers who have been desirous to obtain a full knowledge of this pioneer workingmen's organization. Mr. McVicar has compiled in the compass of 247 pages a brief summary of the history of the union, which will find a cordial welcome from every printer throughout the country. The book is uniform in size with that of the regular proceedings.

AN HONEST LAWYER. By Alvah Milton Kerr. 12mo., cloth, extra, gilt top, \$1.25; paper, 50 cents. F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, Chicago.

The title of this work certainly has a flavor of paradox to the popular taste, and bears the impression that the author who would write in harmony with it must display a certain forcefulness in character sketching. The work is a disappointment in this respect. It is a mixture of the washy sentiment of E. P. Roe and Mrs. Southworth's much admired works. In the incidents of the story time is swallowed up or lengthened in a manner most confusing. The author's works are popular, however, and the book will doubtless have a large sale.

LOWELL'S LATEST LITERARY ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES.

One reads Mr. Lowell's Latest Literary Essays and Addresses with the same melancholy interest that one read a few years ago the posthumous essays of Mr. Matthew Arnold. As a thoughtful reviewer in the *Critic* says: "The voice that speaks from 'behind the hills of death' always speaks with a pathos and power that the living voice has not, just as miracles of beauty and art reveal their full loveliness only when they are embalmed in a language we call 'death.'"

Gray, Landor, Milton's "Areopagitica," Walton, Shakespeare's "Richard III," The Study of Modern Languages, and The Progress of the World (happy juxtaposition), these are the subjects of the essays and addresses that make up the larger portion of Mr. Lowell's volume. To many of his readers Mr. Lowell's essays on Gray, Landor, Walton, are not altogether new, but few have read the last two in the collection, and perhaps fewer still have hitherto been privileged to see the delightful note on Milton written for the Grolier Club's edition of the "Areopagitica."

Mr. Lowell always had an intense admiration for the poet Gray, and has allotted to him his full share of space in the present volume. One ventures to hazard the opinion that Gray's place has been permanently fixed in the affections of men, and even were his claims to being a great poet rejected, he can never be classed with the many. As Mr. Lowell pertinently puts it, "This unique distinction, at least, may be claimed for him without dispute, that he is the one English poet who has written less and pleased more than any other."

In all these essays that are of a purely literary character, one is delighted to find the stamp of Mr. Lowell's approval affixed to precisely those passages in Gray, Landor and Walton that have always seemed to stand out most prominently on the page. There is nothing that flatters one's vanity so sensibly as to find one's preferences bearing the indorsement of a scholarly critic of Mr. Lowell's keen perceptions and fine sense of discrimination. He does more than this to be sure, and sets a new light to illuminate a doubtful passage, or discovers some hidden beauties in passages wherein we have, mayhap, gathered only a portion of the precious gems strewn by the way.

What a noble passage, and poetical, is that describing the music sometimes secreted in prose, "often more potent in suggestion than that of any verse which is not of utmost mastery. We hearken after it as a choir in the side chapel of some cathedral heard faintly and fitfully across the long desert of the nave, now pursuing and overtaking the cadences, only to have them to grow doubtful again and elude the ear before it has ceased to throb with them." How applicable is this to the author's own prose, with its music "often more potent in suggestion" than that in his verse.

Mr. Lowell must have been a worthy disciple of honest old Izaak. No "sour complexioned" person ever has been a lover of the "gentle art" of angling, or in such complete sympathy with the father of "contemplative man's recreation" as Mr. Lowell seems to have been. "The essayist's memory had an alarm-bell in it which perpetually reminded him of what he had read, and sprinkled his paragraphs with felicitous sayings of celebrated men, bearing on the subject in hand." (*Critic*.) He could always pause long enough to tell a story to illustrate a point, and several good ones are "sprinkled" over the pages devoted to Landor, whose domestic relations were rather strained, and whose "furies," as Mrs. Landor called them, were always getting him into trouble, as when he threw his cook out of a window of his villa at Florence, and ruined a tulip-bed.

In his "Study of Modern Languages," Mr. Lowell tells us, among other good things, that "to know the literature of another language, whether dead or living matters not, gives us the prime benefits of foreign travel."

A foreign language, quite as much as a dead one, has the advantage of putting whatever is written in it at just such a distance as is needed for a proper mental perspective. "The words of our mother-tongue have been worn smooth by so often rubbing against our lips or minds, while the alien word has all the subtle emphasis and beauty of some new-minted coin of ancient Syracuse."

It is hardly necessary for us to understand the Persian of Omar Khayyam, "which led Fitzgerald to many a peerless phrase and made an original poet of him in the very act of translating." But generally Mr. Lowell advocated the study, even of dead languages, in collegiate institutions, and was therefore pleased to learn, in this commercial age, that his eldest grandson was taking kindly to his Homer. The choice of Greek he preferred rather than any modern tongue. "The wise gods have put difficulty between man and everything that is worth having."

Nineteenth century progress Mr. Lowell was not always quite in sympathy with. "Alas! we cannot have a world made expressly for Mr. Ruskin, nor keep it if we could, more's the pity! Are we to confess, then, that the world grows less lovable as it grows more convenient and comfortable?" he naively asks. In this essay we have a very thoughtful and deliberate treatment of a very large subject, and it were well if every reader of THE INLAND

PRINTER could make its acquaintance. "I should be glad to speculate on the tendency of population towards great cities," says Mr. Lowell, "no new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing locomotion." And this evil he believes "is intensified by the fact that this migration is recruited much more largely from the helpless than from the energetic class of the rural population." The country should be made more entertaining, "as in village libraries that may turn solitude into society." The plowman who is "also a naturalist runs his furrow through the most interesting museum in the world." But alas! there are few Ayrshire plowmen in these days; they are mostly politicians. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publishers, Boston. \$1.25.)

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

R. W. CLARK, *Gazette*, Medina, Ohio, titles for Masonic directory. Well and clearly printed.

F. M. DAILEY, Beverly, Massachusetts, samples of society printing, tastefully and well printed.

W. B. POWELL, job compositor with Will S. Marshall, Jr., Lexington, Kentucky. Specimens of general work creditable to a degree.

A. H. EVERETT, Kansas City, Missouri, sends business cards which show considerable ingenuity in design and composition and are cleanly printed.

H. B. WILSON, Herald Publishing Company, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, sends samples of jobwork in colors, which, despite a certain crudity, are commendable.

ED. E. WILSON, foreman Gallatin (Mo.) *Democrat*. Samples of general job printing which, despite disadvantages attending their production, are commendable.

THE Homestead Job Print, Springfield, Massachusetts, sends a monthly calendar blotter, entitled "Our Drummer." It is well designed, well and cleanly printed, and well worded.

THE illustrated *Tribune*, holiday issue, of Dillon, Montana, reflects credit on its management. Some specimens of job printing submitted show good results from moderate resources.

WALTER M. MOORHOUSE, of the Oil City *Derrick*, submits a very creditably designed calendar, fire alarm card and street directory, combined. The execution is of Mr. Moorhouse's usual excellence.

A HANDSOMELY engraved and printed business card has been received from the printing department of Brown Brothers, Detroit, Michigan, for J. K. Wright & Co., printing ink works, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, send a large and varied number of specimens of general, commercial and society work, well and cleanly executed. The use of obtrusive dashes in some of the samples is to be deprecated, however.

"A PRINTER WHO PRINTS FOR PRINTERS" is the legend on an embossed card printed after hours by Mr. D. A. Hufford, Los Angeles, California, and if Mr. Hufford turns out such work after hours, his merit as a workman during hours is unquestioned.

"A TRACT ABOUT PRINTING," is the title of a neat little booklet issued from Mekeel's printing establishment, at St. Louis, Missouri. It is well written and well printed, and fully emphasizes its motto that "Typography is an art; advertising is a science."

HARRY F. STUFF, formerly with the job department of the evening *Telegram* of West Superior, Wisconsin, but now superintendent of the Leader jobrooms of the same city, is turning out work of a superior character, as evidenced by specimens sent.

TO MR. GEORGE W. JEFFS we are indebted for samples of general work produced at the office of Spiers, the printer, Whatcom, Washington. The specimens show that Mr. Spiers has a well selected office and that his material is used to good advantage.

J. H. OGDEN, State Printing and Publishing Company, Olympia, Washington. Samples of the company's advertising methods, which display considerable discernment. The query at the foot

of one of the pages, "Is the best any too good for you?" gets added force from the correct taste in the wording of the circulars and mechanical execution.

FRANK C. TOLAN, job printer, Fort Wayne, Indiana, submits a programme for the Woman's Reading Club. Neatness, taste, thoroughness and care characterize the work. Such printing attracts customers who are willing to pay living prices for correct work.

THE programme for the eleventh annual ball of Des Moines Typographical Union, No. 118, held January 26, 1892, has been received. It is the work of the Kenyon Press, and in appropriateness of design and fine workmanship throughout it would be difficult to excel.

"IT'S INSIDE," is the title of a book showing some effects in half-tone process printing produced by Gilbert G. Davis, 38 to 44 Front street, Worcester, Massachusetts, and is a *chef-d'œuvre* in the art of printing, which cannot but commend Mr. Davis to his clientèle.

FROM John W. Langston, manufacturing stationer, printer and binder, 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago, programme for entertainment and hop, well executed in all its departments, with the exception of the display, which lacks strength and is not appropriate in some lines.

THE FOSTER-HYNES COMPANY, of 14 Pacific avenue, Chicago, have just gotten out a little leaflet entitled "A Hint," which emphasizes the fact that pictures used in advertisements and printed matter of various kinds, will "often make plain what a column of words could not."

GEORGE R. BROWN, president Press Printing Company, Little Rock, Arkansas, sends a specimen of a railroad hanger in colors, in which the design and composition is most attractive and the presswork excellent. Robert W. Butler, the pressman in charge, shows his ability to compete with any in this line of work.

AMONG the numerous holiday numbers sent to this office by the various journals, that of the *Spectator*, of Seattle, Washington, is commendable. A lack of taste, however, in the dashes used, as well as poor judgment in spacing, is shown. These blemishes are all the more noticeable on account of the beauty of the work otherwise.

THE *Engraver and Printer* for January, 1892, comes to us again, enlarged to its old size, and printed in elegant style. This number, so far as the character of its illustrations, the excellence of its presswork and the interest of the articles are concerned, is certainly a great improvement on any of its predecessors. The paper seems to have taken a new lease of life under the present management, and its success now seems assured. We look forward each month with a great deal of interest to the coming of this magazine.

THE New York Engraving and Printing Company, 320 and 322 Pearl street, New York City, have issued a very elaborate calendar, running from January to June, 1892. The work is entirely half-tone, and admirably done. The portraits of six popular actresses are shown, one on each page, while a sportive cupid is shown in a variety of quaint attitudes, appropriate to the supposed salubrity of the month. Printed on highly finished cardboard and tied with a white silk and gold cord, the work has a chaste and elegant appearance.

TO THE courtesy of Mr. Clinton M. Schultz, the publisher of the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Daily News*, we are indebted for a copy of the beautiful special souvenir edition of that paper. In the quality of the articles, finish of paper, designing, composition, engraving and presswork the souvenir is a testimonial to the city and environments of St. Joseph for which the *Daily News* cannot be too highly commended to the enterprising citizens of St. Joseph. The innumerable and well executed half-tone portraits of the members of the city council and prominent business men are the work of Messrs. Zeese & Co., of Chicago.

CALENDARS RECEIVED.—W. S. McMath, printer, Cincinnati, Ohio, monthly calendar blotter; Weigly, printer, Lebanon, Penn.,

three calendars for insurance offices; Libbie Show Print, Boston, Mass.; John W. Little & Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; "Enterprise," Port Chester, N. Y.; Thomas P. Nichols, printer, Lynn, Mass.; the *Call*, Paterson, N. J.; Ewens & Eberle, printers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Terwilliger & Peck, New York; the Coburn Stationery Company, Boston; Times Publishing Company, Bethlehem, Penn.

BOOKMAKING EXHIBIT AT AMSTERDAM.

An exhibition of books and all industries connected with them will take place at Amsterdam in July and August next, under the auspices of the Association pour Favoriser les Intérêts de la Librairie Néerlandaise, which will thus celebrate its sixty-fifth anniversary. The whole history of books will be laid bare to the patrons and the following divisions of the groups will show that every artisan connected with the manufacture of books will have an opportunity to display his skill.

Group A.—The book of the present time in all its forms; works of music; newspapers, daily and periodical publications; maps, atlases, plans, etc.

Group B.—Printing: hand presses, treadle and steam; type-casting; composing and distributing machines; printing material; stereotyping, etc.; printing inks; impressions of wood engravings and electrotypes.

Group C.—Engravings: presses and material for their production; copper and steel engravings and etchings.

Group D.—Lithography: hand and steam presses and material; stones, colors and varnishes; lithographic productions.

Group E.—Photographic auxiliaries: photogravures, etc.; productions and materials used.

Group F.—Bookbinding: machines, instruments and finished works; hand and power machines; stamps and designs; ornaments; materials—leather, parchment, linen, paper, glue, etc.

Group G.—Paper: material, manufacture and machines.

Group H.—Office necessities: account books, almanacs, etc.; papers, print and writing; envelopes, stamps and wax; pens, pencils, ink, typewriters, autographs, etc.

Group I.—Bookcases, etc.; necessities.

Group K.—Ancient editions anterior to the fifty years; ancient books, etc.

SPECIMENS OF TYPE FROM THE DE VINNE PRESS.

When the Prince of American Printers sets out to compliment a customer he does it handsomely. In issuing his very elaborate catalogue of Roman and Italic Printing Types, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne has far surpassed all his previous efforts in the souvenir line, painstaking and tasteful as those were. The undertaking must have been a costly one. It is not simply a dry catalogue enumerating the different fonts of type in use by the De Vinne Press, but an exceedingly handsome volume of 145 pages, including title, of page selections, gathered from a great variety of sources, from Richard de Bury to the New York *Sun*, and printed from as many varieties of type. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be given by stating that there are ninety-four illuminated initials beginning as many different selections, and printed in every conceivable color. The writer has examined at least two copies of the work very carefully, and is unable to detect a single fault in the printing of these illuminated initials. The title-page is all in black, except the printers' device, which is illuminated. Then follows on third page a note from the printers, in which they state, among other things, that "an effort has been made to contrast the old style and modern cuts of letter on opposing pages. To facilitate a comparison of effects the sizes most frequently used are shown in three forms—solid, leaded, and double-leaded. Initials have been inserted to show how an otherwise unattractive page may be brightened." This is sufficiently modest, surely. Following, on the fifth page, we find some very pertinent information in the nature of general rules on "the number of words in a square inch"; "make-up of a book"; "relative sizes of types"; "relative values of bindings"; "customary sizes of books"; "about manuscripts"; "title-page and preface"; and "the expense of printing a book." The editor must be a scholarly

reader, else he could not have filled so many pages with selections, all bearing directly on the subject of type, paper, engraving, ink-making and bookmaking generally. In these selections is a vast fund of useful information culled from the most authoritative sources. One is often struck by the appropriateness of the type used to the selection chosen—as, for instance, what could lend greater dignity and impressiveness to the quotation from Swift, "When a proud man keeps me at my distance, it is comforting to see him keep at his, also," than the use of "Four-line Pica Roman, Quadruple Leaded"? But was it not a sly touch of humor that led the editor to print on page 97 a long quotation from the *Saturday Review* (London) anent tall copies, editions de luxe, etc., and then follow it on page 117 with an almost verbatim reprint (unacknowledged) from *Paper and Print*. Aside from its value as a guide to the "trade" and the customers of the De Vinne Press, the Specimen Book of Printing Types would be invaluable to the general book-loving public, but we must inform the gentle book-lover that he is likely to be disappointed if he tries to procure a copy, as it is reserved only for the elect. But few copies have been printed for private circulation, and it is not for sale. A free translation of the Greek in the De Vinne Press device may interest the curious.

"The wealth of Numbers to the world I gave,
With Letters ranged in mystical array;
And Memory with sweet mother-care to save
All art—all wisdom—changeless and for aye!"

COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN PRINTERS' STRIKE.

The strike of the German printers has collapsed, and according to all accounts the state of the printing trade throughout the whole of the German empire is a deplorable one. The strike was started by the employés to gain the nine-hour workday and a slight advance in a certain class of work. Their demands were acceded to by a great many proprietors of small offices, but nearly all the proprietors of the larger establishments refused them. They, as well as the workmen, were organized, and were determined not to yield. Their losses were enormous as the strike progressed, as a great deal of their work found its way into Belgium and Holland, because in their crippled condition they could not turn it out. The men, on the other hand, fought bitterly in their endeavor to obtain their demands. No violence of any kind was resorted to anywhere. At the start, 500,000 marks (about \$100,000) were in the treasury of the central body of the printers, and when this was exhausted, assessments on those who had employment were made and contributions solicited from all available sources. The appeal was responded to very liberally, not only by sympathizers in Germany and other European countries, especially England, but also by the printing fraternity of this country. The employers wielded too strong a power in every respect—the strong hand of the government interfering, from the burgomaster of an insignificant town up to the highest powers of the country. The government of Bavaria, and that of Saxony, ordered printers who were serving as soldiers in the army to drop the musket and pick up the composing stick to help out the proprietors. This trick was played in Dresden, in the office of Teubner, one of the largest printing establishments in Europe, where, ordinarily, several hundred employés are working. Indignation meetings of citizens were held, and the soldier-types were withdrawn. In Munich, the military authorities for some time paid no attention to protests from any source, but finally withdrew their soldiers. When the collapse finally came, after twelve weeks of hard struggling, a compact was made between the proprietors' organization and that of the employés, by the terms of which the employés were to return to their old posts upon the old conditions. This compact the majority of employers have broken, and refuse to take back their old force. A regular boycott exists against the strikers, and this has caused an intense feeling of bitterness against the employing class, not only among the printing craft, but among all labor organizations. There are 400,000 members of trades unions in Germany, and the printers have always stood at the head of the labor organizations of that country, and their defeat is deplored by all who have any feeling of fellowship.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

Branch Office of

St. Louis
Printing & Ink
Works

A. P. DALY
AGENT
21-23-25 PLYMOUTH PLACE
CHICAGO

W. Thalmann, Prop.

189

Letterhead by E. F. Billings, with J. C. Winship & Co., Chicago.

The Henry O. Shepard Co.

Printers
Binders

212-214 Monroe Street
Chicago.

TELEPHONE "MAIN 555."

Business Card by A. R. A., Chicago.

The Henry O. Shepard Co.
PRINTERS
BINDERS
212 and 214 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO.

Envelope Corner Card by A. L., Chicago.

BARRY & LUFKIN
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTERS
SALEM, MASS.
159 ESSEX STREET.

Envelope Corner Card by A. A. Stewart, Salem, Mass.

SPECIMENS OF JOB COMPOSITION.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



THE CRADLE-SONG.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

A. CRADLE. SONG.

SLEEP. GENTLY. SLEEP. MY. BABY. DEAR.
WHILE. EVENING. WINDS. ARE. SOFTLY. BLOWING:
DREAM. DARLING. DREAM. WITH. NOUGHT. TO. FEAR.
AND. WAKE. TO. FIND. THE. SUN. AGLOWING:

THE. TWILIGHT. IS. GONE.

AND. NIGHT. COMETH. ON:

PLAY. DEAR. ONE. PLAY. IN. GUILTLESS. GLEE.
WHILE. LIFE'S. YOUNG. MORN. ON. THEE. IS. BREAKING:
SING. SWEET. ONE. SING. AND. CARE. SHALL. FLEE.
FAR. FROM. THY. DREAMING. AND. THY. WAKING:

THE. DAYSPRING. WILL. WANE.

BUT. COMETH. AGAIN:
.....



J. K. CAMERON.

CHICAGO NOTES.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROTHERS & SPINDLER, the typefounders, expect to be located in their new quarters at 183 to 187 Monroe street, about the middle of this month.

THE Thomas Knapp Printing and Binding Company announce themselves perfectly equipped, at 418-420 Dearborn street, to do first-class presswork and binding for the trade exclusively. Promptness and accuracy are guaranteed.

MR. B. W. CHILD, of the Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, Massachusetts, passed through the city recently on his way north. Mr. Child will superintend the putting up of one of his cutters in De Pere, Wisconsin, among other business matters he is attending to in the West.

THE announcement of the marriage of Miss Nettie A. Shedd, daughter of Mr. A. F. Shedd, of Chicago, to Mr. Charles O. Barnes, has called forth the congratulations of the numerous friends of the happy couple. The ceremony was held on Thursday, February 4, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will be at home at the Virginia after March 15.

J. W. OSTRANDER, manufacturer of electrotype and stereotype machinery, and western agent for the Dooley and Paragon paper cutters, announces that on the fifteenth of March he will remove from the present location at 77-79 Jackson street to 88, 90 and 92 West Jackson street, where he will be in better position than heretofore to supply his numerous patrons.

A NEW weekly publication has appeared in Chicago entitled *The Banner of Gold*. It is devoted to the interests of the bichloride of gold cure for drunkenness, and is edited by Col. Nate A. Reed, Jr. Its contributors include Opie Reed, Charles Eugene Banks, J. J. Flinn, Stanley Waterloo and Edith Keeley Stokely. The initial number forecasts its success.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Story & Fox, of Buffalo, New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent by the retirement of Mr. John T. Story. The business will hereafter be conducted by F. G. & A. E. Fox, who alone are interested therein, and who will pay all indebtedness and who are authorized to collect all money owing to said firm. Mr. Story will continue the same line of business in Chicago.

THE Pioneer Paper Stock Company, packers and graders of paper stock, announce their removal from 235 and 237 Michigan street to 322 and 324 South Desplaines street. They have now one of the most commodious warehouses in the West, with greatly increased storage room and facilities. They will materially increase their stock, and be in a better condition to do business than ever before. They solicit the patronage of the trade.

AT the annual election, in March, of Chicago Typographical Union, Messrs. Charles G. Stivers, John C. Harding and George W. Day will compete for the presidency; Michael Colbert, M. J. Carroll, Victor B. Williams and M. Madden are also mentioned as prospective candidates. Will J. Creevy is announced for the vice-presidency, and William McEvoy for secretary-treasurer. T. N. Francis and Frank Kidd seek the office of organizer, and Peter Price, W. J. Forrest, R. S. Phillips, George W. Morris and B. L. Beecher want to represent the union at Philadelphia.

THE announcement of the death of Julius Kellar, at Portland, Oregon, in January, came to his many friends in Chicago with a shock of painful surprise. Mr. Kellar had been employed as a compositor in the office of the Henry O. Shepard Company, and had worked in numerous other offices in this city where he had gained many friends. His extensive experience in travel on the European continent made him a most interesting companion, while to those who penetrated his natural reserve he testified his friendship in many unexpected and open-handed ways.

E. P. WATKINS, a well-known printer of Chicago, employed by Marder, Luse & Co., died Monday, February 1, 1892, of heart failure induced by a lingering attack of typhoid fever. Mr. Watkins was an exceptionally artistic printer, original and effective in his designs, a number of which have been produced by the firm

employing him and have proved very successful. He was a member of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, and Humboldt Park Lodge I. O. O. F., both of which organizations lose a valued member in his death. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE Coyle Stationery Company is a recently organized concern located at 177-179 Monroe street, Chicago, its object, as stated in a very handsomely designed circular, being to supply printers and stationers with all kinds of fine correspondence stationery, ball programmes, wedding and mourning goods, visiting and menu cards, papeteries, etc. Mr. Joseph P. Coyle, president of the company, has been connected with the Calumet Paper Company during the past four years, and his acquaintance with the trade and ability to produce desirable goods will guarantee the success of the company.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

UNDER the new postoffice law in France, all letters mailed without a stamp are charged on delivery double the usual rates; for letters insufficiently stamped, double the deficiency is charged.

A VERY pretty plaque can be made from a magazine illustration by placing the picture face up in a plate and pouring melted sulphur over it. When cool, soak in water till the paper comes off; every line of the original will be found sharply reproduced on the sulphur panel.

LEON GRUEL in "*Le Relaire*" (bookbinder) of December, has an interesting article warning his readers to beware of makers of false antique manuscripts and books, works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries being forged with such exactness as to deceive anyone not an expert in such matters.

HOT-AIR engines, suitable for driving presses, are used very successfully in France, and are extremely economical, as one of one fifth horse power has been run on a little over a pound of coke an hour. A two-horse power engine consumes six pounds only. The machines will burn wood, coal, coke or gas.

PROGRAMMES for balls, theaters, etc., when printed in colors should be inspected by artificial light, as tints of ink that harmonize perfectly by daylight look very different under artificial illumination. The color of the paper is often accentuated or extinguished by electric light, and this detracts seriously from the appearance of a color job which seemed perfect in the daylight, but which looks quite otherwise at night.

THE PRINTER'S ART.

Under the above title Mr. Alexander A. Stewart, at No. 4½ Hathorne street, Salem, Massachusetts, has issued a neat little volume of about 100 pages, which is a work that all lovers of the typographic art will welcome as a valuable addition to the books already published.

The odd pages are taken up with progressive and well selected information on the printer's art, the printer's implements, the printer's types, and the typesetter's art, and it is fair to say that not to the tyro alone is the information valuable, but the more accomplished "art printers" will find Mr. Stewart's carefully selected and edited pages a pleasure and a benefit. No less valuable is the treatment of the matter on the even pages. On these are shown every form of type display from the well-conceived newspaper advertisement to an elaborate card in tints, colors and bronzes, in all the perfection of modern art.

Mr. Stewart is to be congratulated no less on his ability as an accomplished printer than on his discrimination and taste in selecting and compiling this truly admirable little work. It is placed at the moderate price of \$1.

A LARGE number of interesting letters have been received too late for insertion in the present issue. Communications should be mailed so that they will reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding publication. To the contributors of specimens of printing for criticism and review, we desire to say that specimens hereafter will be reviewed in the order in which they are received.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Kansas City (Mo.) branch of the Graham Paper Company has been discontinued.

LEVY BROTHERS, Indianapolis, Indiana, are about to increase their establishment by the addition of another story to their building, their large and growing business rendering their present quarters altogether too cramped.

WE acknowledge receipt of a specimen sheet of half-tone engraving from the Boston Engraving Company, 227 Tremont street, Boston, showing two portraits. The work is excellent, and if all the productions of this house are similar, Boston should be proud of the firm.

THE business of Charles Seybold, patentee and builder of bookbinders' and printers' machinery, has been incorporated under the name of the Seybold Machine Company, and will continue at the old stand, 28 and 30 Webster street, Cincinnati, Ohio, with largely increased facilities.

BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, "the Cranston pressman," of San Antonio, Texas, is out with a flashy four-page circular setting forth the advantages of the press he represents. The circular is well printed, and is certainly a credit to the "country printshop" of Johnson Brothers Printing Company, as well as to the makers of the press on which it was done.

MR. H. T. SCHOLL, of Elmira, New York, has entered into partnership with his brother, Mr. C. E. Scholl, recently foreman with the Keystone Lithograph Company, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, at which latter place they will operate a new establishment—the West Branch Printery, 234 and 236 West Fourth street. The firm will be known as H. T. & C. E. Scholl.

"ARTISTIC NOVELTIES FOR PRINTERS" is the title of a handy little volume that has just reached us from the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis. The work contains the very choicest faces of the Central and Boston foundries, and as a ready reference book for type needed every day by the progressive printer it certainly "fills the bill." Several new faces appear in its pages. Every printer after the "latest" should secure this work.

UNDER "Trade Notes" last month the item referring to the Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, not being exactly in accordance with the facts, we cheerfully make this correction. Mr. Cady has sold his interest, but the name of the corporation is not changed or the company dissolved. Mr. Griffith is still manager as before, and it is the intention to push the embossing business at the old stand with even more vigor than in the past. The motto: "Come in and talk it over" still adorns the building.

THE Publishers' Printing Company of South Dakota recently organized with the following officers: Board of directors—F. L. Mease, *Sentinel*, Madison; J. E. Hipple, *Advance*, Parkston; N. C. Nash, *News*, Canton; W. C. Brown, *Herald*, Hurley; L. D. Lyon, *Public Opinion*, Watertown. President, L. D. Lyon; secretary and business manager, George Schlosser. The organization is for the purpose of printing and furnishing patent insides on the coöperative plan. The scheme is entirely a new one, and if successful, will undoubtedly revolutionize this great industry throughout the United States, which is now nearly controlled entirely by the auxiliary unions.

WE acknowledge a call from Mr. I. L. Stone, president of the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who was recently in this city, attending to matters in connection with his press business. Mr. Stone reports that his company have all the orders they can well look after, and are working night and day. They have recently placed Cox presses in the offices of the *Gazette*, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; the *Times*, of Chester, Pennsylvania; the *Morning Press*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; the *Palladium*, of New Haven, Connecticut; the *Courier*, of Lowell, Massachusetts; and in a number of other offices. Reports from all the papers adopting this press are most favorable. One of the gentlemen ordering a press was so well pleased with it that he

paid for the press after seeing it run at the factory, and before it was placed in position in his establishment, although his contract did not call for any arrangement of this kind. This certainly speaks well for the Cox press.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE death is announced of Ted Nugent, a well-known printer of Savannah, Georgia.

FIVE of the Australian provinces are represented by printers, two compositors having been chosen to sit for South Australia and Victoria.

THE officers of Fort Smith, Arkansas, Typographical Union, No. 249, for the year are: President, R. A. Skinner; vice-president, W. Wigman; secretary-treasurer, Z. Wells; sergeant-at-arms, M. Winsor.

THE earliest specimen of a printed mourning border on a death notice bears the date June 27, 1645, according to *Archives de l'Imprimerie*. The first marriage announcement was printed September 19, 1769.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the annual ball of Indianapolis Printing Pressmen's Union for February 18. The invitation is a most creditable piece of work, Messrs. Carton & Hollenbeck, the printers.

A PRINTER at Vienna, Austria, was recently fined 50 florins for employing in his office two apprentices over the regular number. If the law under which he was convicted were in force in the United States it would probably be beneficial.

AN idea of the precarious condition of the printing trades in Paris during 1891 may be gained from the fact that the typographical profession furnished more applicants for free food and shelter to the Parisian poorhouses than any other trade.

THE annual election of officers for Galesburg Typographical Union, No. 288, was held on February 3, resulting as follows: President O. W. Walkup; vice-president, A. G. Matheson; recording secretary, Miss Lee Bradshaw; financial secretary, F. W. Fuller; treasurer, C. F. Calson; sergeant-at-arms, W. Scott Thompson; executive board—E. B. Tansey, W. G. Kinney, L. R. Maddox.

AT Washington, the house judiciary committee, on February 25, ordered a favorable report on the bill to prevent desecration of the United States flag. The bill provides that any person or persons who shall use the national flag either by printing, painting or otherwise placing any public advertisement thereon for public display or gain shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding \$50, or imprisoned not less than thirty days.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, on February 28, introduced a bill at Washington, providing for a system of registration of laborers so that all may have an equal chance of employment on government works, when physically qualified, without regard to political opinions or influence. The bill applies to all laborers and mechanics on public works and vessels and in the navy yards and to messengers, laborers and mechanics under various departments and in the customs and postal service.

BOXING is undoubtedly the best of all exercises for the development of man's mental and physical powers, says the *March Outing*, but in order to be agreeable to men of refinement the objectionable features of slugging contests, like many of the alleged amateur entertainments given by athletic clubs, must be done away with. When the amateur athletic millennium arrives we shall be able to chronicle the fact that gentlemen of breeding box themselves instead of paying coarse and uncultured persons to slug for their amusement. The decline of the Roman empire commenced when the Romans began to make their slaves do the fighting.

A CONGRESS of labor organizations is to be held shortly at Halberstadt, a manufacturing town in Prussian Saxony, at which delegates from all the trades' unions of Germany are to attend, with the view of forming a central body for the whole country, somewhat similar to the American Federation of Labor. Whether

this central organization is to be the successor of the defunct international of years ago is not certain, but it is not likely to be of that character. August Bebel, socialist leader in the reichstag, delivered an address in Berlin on behalf of the striking printers to an audience of five thousand people. This speech is printed in full by some of the trade journals, and is a masterly argument in the cause of the strikers.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Louisville (Ky.) *Post* will shortly appear in a new dress.

THE Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal* a few days since put in another Hoe perfecting press.

THE new evening paper of Savannah, Georgia, the *Press*, is said to be prospering.

THE *Independent Statesman* and the *Evening Monitor*, Concord, New Hampshire, will hereafter be printed on a Goss perfecting press; 10,000 per hour.

GEORGE M. BARRON, formerly editor of the Foxboro (Mass.) *Reporter*, has purchased the newspaper and job printing office of the Antrim (N. H.) *Reporter*.

THE Toronto (Ont.) *World* has moved into its new quarters, the change being made on February 1. Instead of being in two offices everything is now under one roof.

ON February 3 the Louisville (Ky.) *Sunday Star* changed ownership. Mr. Brent Altsheler is now editor and proprietor. Mr. M. B. Kendrick continues as business manager.

THE Wellington (Kan.) *Press* has been absorbed by the *Monitor*, and ceases publication. Jacob Stotler, its editor, will be connected with the editorial management of the consolidated paper.

ARTICLES of incorporation were recently granted to the Akron (Ohio) Tribune Company to carry on a general publishing business; capital, \$50,000. The new daily, the *Tribune*, will soon appear.

THE *Arts Review* is the taking title of a new monthly magazine published in the interests of employing printers throughout the world. It is published at 29 Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price, one shilling.

IN December last, 58 new publications started in France, divided as follows: Political, 23; illustrated, 2; fine art and sport, 1; agriculture, manufactures and commerce, 13; religion, 1; finance, 5; literature, 6; science, 6.

THE *Kansas City Star* says: The *Atchison Champion* receives in exchange the New York Weekly *Tribune* addressed to the *Squatter Sovereign*, that having been the name of the paper before John A. Martin bought it and changed it to *Freedom's Champion*. That was thirty-five years ago.

THE matter of the Kansas City *Sunday Sun* is further complicated by the continued publication of the paper from Chicago, and expressage to Kansas City. Its sale is being conducted surreptitiously, and its editor announces this as his programme until such time as he can procure a favorable decision from the courts.

ARTICLES of incorporation have been issued for the World Newspaper Publishing Company at Kansas City, Missouri. The capital stock is placed at \$50,000, half of which is paid up. This is the company which is represented by Morrison Munford, and places the starting of a new daily paper among the strong probabilities.

THE firm of Smith & Pattillo, job printers, at Rome, Georgia, has been dissolved, Mr. E. F. Smith having bought his partner's interest in the business, and is now conducting it alone. Mr. Pattillo has purchased the *Weekly Alliance Herald*, and will turn it into a morning paper about March 10, thus giving Rome two morning papers and one evening.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that there will appear at Boston in the not distant future "a quarterly review of the liberal arts called the *Knight Errant*, being a magazine of appreciation, printed for the proprietors at the Elzevir Press." The paper will not be a commercial undertaking, it will not seek for popularity, nor yet will

it be representative, save in so far as it may voice ideals well nigh inaudible in the current din. For the first year the issue will be limited to five hundred copies.

THE *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie* is responsible for the statement that among the "sensational" journals of America are seven which are printed on handkerchiefs, three that give their subscribers coupons for free photographs, five that invite their subscribers to dinner once a month, two hundred and sixty that provide gratuitous medical advice and medicine; and three which bear the expenses of the funerals of their readers!

WE acknowledge the receipt of "Specimens of Pluck's Printing." The work is in the form of a neat pamphlet, and contains a great variety of specimens in colors and bronzes, the plainer and more staple part of the printer's art receiving due attention. The work in question is the third number, and both the second and third numbers can be obtained at 25 cents each by addressing the publisher, D. B. Landis, 38 East Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' COMBINATION EFFECTED.

THE long talked of combination of American typefoundries has culminated in the incorporation under the laws of the state of New Jersey of the American Typefounders' Company, for the purpose of uniting and controlling the different foundries of the United States. This combination is expected to include every prominent foundry in the country, eighty-five per cent of the foundries now composing it. The capital stock of the company will be fixed when operations commence. The following gentlemen have been elected directors: Robert Allison, president; William B. MacKellar, vice-president; G. Frederick Gordon, eastern manager; John Marder, western manager, and A. T. H. Brower, secretary. It had been considered that incorporation papers would be applied for under the laws of the state of Illinois, but the frequent and radical changes in the incorporation laws of the West and of Illinois in particular rendered the more stable legislation of New Jersey preferable. It is anticipated that the price of type will be advanced in the near future.

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM J. MURPHY, at one time connected with Golding & Co., but latterly with the Campbell Press Company, died early in January in Colorado, whither he had gone in search of health.

LEON H. FARROW, a popular Philadelphia printer, after a brief illness, died at the residence of his sister in Pemberton, New Jersey, on January 31. Mr. Farrow served in one of the regiments under General Grubb's command during the civil war, at the close of which he spent several years in the leading cities west of the Ohio, finally settling in Philadelphia, where he was connected with the Leisenring Printing House and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. He represented Typographical Union No. 2 at Kansas City in 1888, and held a high place in the esteem of his fellow craftsmen. No recent death has caused more general regret among the craft than his.

MR. GEORGE JACKSON PIERCE, one of the proprietors of the Dickinson Typefoundry (Boston), suddenly died at his home, Charlestown, Massachusetts, February 5, of apoplexy. Mr. Pierce was born at the old North End, Boston, September 30, 1821. During his early life he identified himself with the shipping interests, and later he became connected with the Dickinson Typefoundry, in which concern he became a partner in 1864. His personal associations extended backward into the active lives of the early pioneers in typemaking and printing, of whom his reminiscences were entertaining and instructive. Mr. Pierce had a wide acquaintance, and had traveled extensively in this country and abroad. A man of refined and scholarly tastes, he was possessed of an extensive collection of paintings and a large library, exceptionally strong in local historical works, to which he was particularly inclined. He had a rare fund of anecdotes of Old Boston, and was a most appreciative story-teller. For years he had

THE INLAND PRINTER.



LAURA BURT.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROS. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

INCORPORATED - MARCH 1890.

ESTABLISHED - JUNE 1875.

O. N. BLOMGREN,
PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN,
V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG,
TREAS.
JOS. M. BARNETT,
SECY.

**BLOMGREN
BROS & CO.**

Electrotypes.
Stereotypes.

175 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.

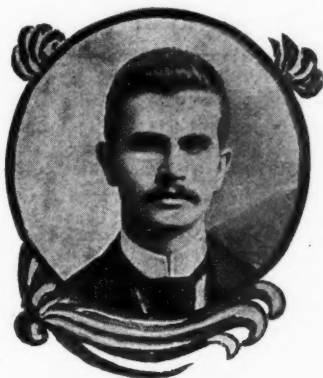
PHOTO
ZINC
WOOD ENGRAVERS.

A decorative rectangular advertisement for Blomgren Bros & Co. The central illustration depicts a woman in a long dress and hat standing in a field with a tree in the background. The company name 'BLOMGREN BROS & CO.' is prominently displayed in a large, stylized font. Above the name, a banner indicates the company was 'INCORPORATED - MARCH 1890.' and another banner on the left says 'ESTABLISHED - JUNE 1875.' To the right of the company name, a list of officers and their roles is provided. Below the company name, the services 'Electrotypes' and 'Stereotypes' are listed, followed by 'PHOTO ZINC WOOD ENGRAVERS.' The address '175 MONROE ST. CHICAGO.' is located at the bottom left of the advertisement.

endured with wonderful bravery and fortitude a painful, depressing disease, living on by an indomitable will. His cheerfulness rarely deserted him, and his friends will miss the genial, kindly greeting and cordial friendliness that embraced the personal welfare of all with whom he came in contact.

OLIVER SHAW JENKS.

In the latter part of 1886 there came into the proofroom of THE INLAND PRINTER as copyholder a boy of about fifteen years whose close devotion to the work in hand and evident desire to meet intelligently the duties that usually fall to those who interpret



the mysteries enwrapped in obscure penmanship, attracted the attention of his associates. Intellectual in appearance rather than robust, retiring rather than assertive, always content after making a statement to let it rest without combating the assumption of superior knowledge of those who differed with him, but who soon learned that he never made a positive statement without established grounds for his belief, he soon found that judgment

called upon and his expressed opinion accepted.

Such was Oliver Shaw Jenks in the beginning of the five years which were all that were given him of a career.

He was born at Marengo, Illinois, July 4, 1871, his father, whose namesake he was, a practicing physician there, but who removed to Evanston shortly after Oliver's birth, in order that his family might have the educational advantages offered there. His father's death in 1881 left many of his plans for his son's future incomplete, and at the age of thirteen Oliver entered the office of the *Inland Architect* to learn the rudiments of office life, where he remained until the work of the proofreader opened to him and through which he hoped to find an entrance to a literary career, which was the one ambition of his life.

We who were with him from day to day can see better in the retrospect, the peculiar beauty, faithfulness and patience of his life, the fidelity with which he labored and how evidences of failing health were abundant long before he complained.

The life he led, rising early, taking an early train to the city, the close application for ten hours, the late return and much later hour for retiring, his evenings being spent in study, told heavily upon a not too strong system and late in the past fall a protracted cough developed into a lung affection and he was ordered to go south for the winter. Going to Lookout Mountain he seemed for a few weeks to be rapidly recovering; but his nervous system had been shattered and meningitis developed, and his sister, hastily called, reached him in time to receive his messages to those at home and see the end of that bright life. He died on February 9, just as the sun was setting behind those grand hills that like an abiding faith wrapped him round and yet beyond which his thoughts ever wandered to his home and people. He was buried at Marengo in the family plot and many friends attended the funeral, which was held at Evanston from among those who had associated with him in life.

It is sad to see the tree that has breasted the storms of a hundred winters upon a mountain crest laid low at its base. It is sadder to see a ship that has breasted many storms in the mid-ocean of its greatest venture wrecked by some sunken rock, but it is saddest to see the ship just launched with sails hardly spread go down with all the hopes of its builders before those hopes could be in any way assured. Such was this life that went out. With little opportunity for reading, everything read was remembered. As president of his home literary society and a contributor to the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, he has left the only visible

evidences of the genius that was certainly within him. His contributed articles show careful study and close observation and a literary quality far beyond his years. A recent article from his pen upon the life and character of Addison, written during his illness for his society, showed how thoroughly he had studied that prince of litterateurs.

In disposition he was all of gentleness as in character he was all of truth, and the world has lost that which in it is most rare—a mind formed for advanced thought with a love for those attributes which make the scholar and the man.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD P. DONNELL.

In the February issue of this journal a short announcement was made of the death of Mr. E. P. Donnell. We present herewith a more extended sketch with the accompanying portrait, the energy and ability Mr. Donnell displayed in life being an exemplar to be studied. As stated, Mr. Donnell was born in Cincinnati.



He attended the excellent schools of that city, and graduating, entered the revenue service about the close of the war. A few years later he became identified with Snider & Hoole, of Cincinnati, and early developed exceptional business qualities, which made him the peer of salesmen in his particular line. When his firm opened a branch in Chicago about 1879 he was placed in charge, and by ability and push soon built up a business of such magnitude for the Chicago office that the branch became the main house, the firm

moving their entire plant from Cincinnati to Chicago. Mr. Donnell then started on his own account, making bookbinders' machinery and dealing in kindred supplies. His knowledge was about his only capital, but with characteristic energy he overcame the many obstacles, and made the business a success almost from the start.

Mr. Donnell was a man of ideas, an untiring worker, and some of the most important labor-saving improvements in bookbinders' machinery are due to his inventive faculty. He was a generous man, thoughtful of others, and many a thriving bookbinder can recall that he owes his start in business to Edward P. Donnell. Overtaken by illness, he was a constant, though silent sufferer for the past three years. Mr. Donnell left a will providing for the continuance of the business under the same name, i. e., E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, not forgetting to make provision for employes. Mr. Donnell leaves a widow and two sons, aged respectively 10 and 13 years.

WOOD CASTING.

Since the linotype machines have come into use another metamorphosis has taken place, and it is claimed that lead will no longer be used to cast characters for printing, but is to be dethroned by wood. After long and patient research, an electrician in France, M. Bizouard, and M. Lenoir, mayor of Semur, have invented a process of casting wood instead of lead. It is said that the material takes ink well and endures washing with potash and other chemicals. Considerable excitement has been caused by the announcement in Parisian printing circles. If half that is claimed for the process is true, it will not only revolutionize

wood engraving, wood letter cutting, electrotyping, etc., but will also work wonders in cabinet-making and ornamental wood working of all classes. The process is, of course, secret; but certain it is that wood, which has heretofore been regarded as infusible and eminently inflammable, becomes in the hands of MM. Bizouard and Lenoir as easily worked as wax. They put a quantity of sawdust and chemicals into a crucible and obtain a fusion as complete and ductile as lead or tin, and in a few minutes produce an exact reproduction in wood of a silver five franc piece with only the most rudimentary accessories. The money used for the matrix was not in any way injured or even slightly oxidized. From the time the material is put into the crucible till the process is complete, all air is excluded, as the oxygen would produce a jet of flame of dangerous intensity, so the mold is connected with the melting pot and the fused material runs directly into the matrix by natural expansion of the gas; it is then instantly cooled by a system of refrigerating currents ingeniously applied, and taken out. The only work the attendant has to perform is to turn on and off the molten current, and take the plates out of the machine. So far, type as small as ten and twelve point has been successfully cast; but that is by no means the limit, though it is perhaps smaller than would be of real practical value. The inventors claim the process is similar to the one by which nature forms diamonds, and consists of removing all foreign substances from the carbon which is then of the nature of an imperfect molten jewel. On being cooled the manufactured wood resembles ebony, but is harder and more shining; it is insoluble in alcohol and unaffected by water, although soaked for several weeks. The refuse forms a superior quality of venetian red, so that nothing is wasted in the process.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Aberdeen, S. D.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$15. The *Daily News* has recently changed business managers, but force in mechanical departments will in all probability remain the same as before.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 32 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12 to \$15; pressmen, per week of sixty hours, \$15 to \$17. Pressroom and bindery of Werner Printing Company are so busy both departments work overtime four nights each week.

Alton, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, moderately good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$10 to \$12.

Americus, Ga.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine-and-half hours, \$15.

Anderson, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$11 to \$15. Anderson Typographical Union will be one year old March 20, 1892. Will present a scale of prices the latter part of March.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, better next month; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. On February 15, the Ann Arbor *Argus* commenced to work nine hours a day and eight on Saturday. It may be said that this is by request of the employes and not of the employers.

Anniston, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$15.

Asheville, N. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$15.

Atchison, Kan.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$15. Three daily papers, one morning and two evening; also two first-class job offices, both of which are running night and day.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition (female) on evening paper, 16 cents; bookwork (female), 16 to 18 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$12.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, not good; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week (nine hours per day), \$20. The printers' union, in connection with other labor unions, will give a big ball here on February 22, and as it is the first ball given under the auspices of the labor council, they expect a big time.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Work has not been so poor in years.

Bismarck, S. D.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$18. Plenty of permanent resident printers until about October 1 next.

Bloomington, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening papers, 25 to 27½ cents; bookwork, \$12 to \$14 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$13 to \$18. At the February meeting of this union, No. 124, the vote will be taken on raising the scale of wages, but the members seem to be divided on the subject and it is impossible to prophesy how the vote will terminate, but, owing to the fact that the *Bulletin* and *Leader* use plates, while the *Pantagraph* sets all its type, makes it uncertain what the outcome of a demand for a raise would be, as it costs about as much to get out the *Pantagraph* as both of the other papers.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$15.

Butte, Mont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not favorable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers, per week, \$24. Quite a number of idle men in town.

Canton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on Sunday morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$10 to \$18. A typographical union has just been organized and is now in working order. The officers are as follows: President, W. W. Fielding; vice-president, Den McCoswalt; recording secretary, H. O. Newell; financial secretary, Arnold J. Businger; treasurer, H. Ashenhurst. Prospects for a good union.

Champaign, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; wages of job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$13. Newspaper printers get \$10 per week of fifty-nine hours. The union here will soon try and make the scale 25 and 28 cents per thousand. The foremen in the three offices get \$14, \$15 and \$16; pressmen, \$15 per week.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, flat; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$17. Nothing doing in bookwork; too many subs in town; printers should stay away.

Charleston, W. Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 31 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. Everything dull excepting jobwork, and plenty of printers in town.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15 to \$19. There is a rumor to the effect that the *Times* will place typesetting machines in its new building which causes a rather unsettled feeling among the compositors on that paper.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$18.

Columbus, Ohio.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The *Ohio State Journal* book and job department has been purchased by Glenn & Spahr, who employ non-union men. The transfer threw out seventeen union printers, who are now walking the streets. Messrs. Glenn & Spahr declare their intentions to have nothing to do with Typographical Union No. 5, though great concessions were offered by that body if they would unionize.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Have three flourishing papers employing from three to ten men each.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. At present about two men for every situation.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12.

Cumberland, Md.—State of trade, first-class; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, \$10 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$10 and \$12. Everything in Cumberland in the printing and bookbinding line is booming at present, and the outlook is good for a fine year's work in both branches. The *Daily Times* has put in a new press and an entire new outfit in the composing room.

Davenport, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better for job offices; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 12; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$14.

Defiance, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. Defiance Union, No. 281, is but one year old, and is in a good condition; it is aimed to get the *Victor*, the new sheet, to sign the scale of prices, and then Defiance will be union all over.

Des Moines, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. There is a big rush at the state office, but plenty of printers to do the work; it now runs forty cases. There is a rumor that a new printing house will soon be opened which will furnish a large number of men with employment.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$17. The *Duluth Tribune* has been made a straight union office. Subs are plenty.

Durham, N. C.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$9 and \$12.50.

Erie, Pa.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$13.50.

Evansville, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$14. Jobwork especially good on account of spring catalogues, etc., but plenty of subs for all news offices.

Fall River, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, do not indicate much; composition on evening papers, leaded, 24 cents, solid, 28 cents; bookwork, generally paid by the week; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$13 to \$18 and over. For printers seeking employment this city is not much, having a surplus of compositors who prefer to stay in town and wait than chance a venture in some other city. Sojourning printers meet with but little work.

Findlay, Ohio.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

Fort Smith, Ark.—State of trade, good; prospects, flattering; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Fort Worth, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$16.50. Subs on *Gazette* plentiful, but all get in time enough to meet necessities of life. Work has improved here in the past two weeks, but improvement may not continue.

Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12 to \$14; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$16.50. The National Perifoyd Company recently put in a plant here, and by their new process claim to do very fine work in reproducing pictures, etc.

Galveston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 42 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$20. There is an average daily slide of six cases on the *News*, which is the only morning paper here. There are a good many idle printers here, and tourists are warned to keep away for the present.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$14. The action of the union abolishing plate was declared void by President Prescott because of irregularities. The union is now revising its constitution and by-laws and scale of prices, and plate will again receive a little attention. A state union will be organized here March 1.

Greensburg, Pa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$15. Newspaper printers are paid by the week—from \$8 to \$10.

Guthrie, O. T.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12.

Haverhill, Mass.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, probably better; composition on evening papers, 22 and 27 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$10 (on average). No morning papers at present.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$13. At the last meeting of No. 99, A. W. Black and James McQuillin were chosen to represent Jackson Typographical Union at the state convention at Grand Rapids in March.

Johnstown, Pa.—State of trade, above the average; prospects, not discouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$16. It is hoped by printers here that the scale will be raised in the spring.

Joliet, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$13.50 upward.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, very quiet for this time of year; prospects, very encouraging as money is easy; composition on morning papers, non-union, 37½ cents; union, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; though most of the union offices pay 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$17. The more bookwork a Kansas City office turns out, the poorer the proprietors become. This class of work (strange as it may seem) is fought for with a vengeance. We have too many shops here, a majority of the proprietors being overgrown amateurs. This is the outgrowth of having two typefoundries and two paper warehouses here.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. Knoxville is one of the best organized towns in the country, there being no unfair office in the city. Union has a membership of about seventy.

Laramie, Wyo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 and 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$21.

Leavenworth, Kan.—State of trade, fair with plenty of subs on hand; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. A trades council has been organized and a monthly paper will be published giving lists of union and non-union offices.

Lexington, Ky.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ and 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. In all newspaper offices when day work is done the scale of wages is \$15 (though some get more) for foremen; night foremen, \$18. All home printers have plenty of work, while there are several tourists who make a living.

Lincoln, Neb.—State of trade, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine and a half hours, \$15.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, exceedingly good; prospects, a decided decline; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16. Bookwork has been of the most importance this winter, although there has been an exceedingly large amount of jobwork; the work is nearly all local, there being very little from the state, hence the uncertainty of its continuing good. There are so many home men here that they more than fill all the positions to be had.

Lockport, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$13. There are subs enough in the city to supply the three offices and jobrooms. Quite a few travelers have been in the city of late.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$20. All bookwork is done by the day. There are enough compositors and pressmen here to fill all demands at present. It would be advisable for the craft to keep away from here unless they come for the climate.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$15. Tourists are still requested to give Lynchburg the go-by. All the newspapers in the city have been reduced in size. The *News* from eight pages to four, and the *Virginian* and *Advance* have each taken off four columns. The decreased size of said papers has not reduced the amount of plate matter.

Lynn, Mass.—State of trade, news, dull; jobwork, excellent; prospects, continuation of present state; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$15. Scale of prices adopted February 7 calls for \$15 for job compositors; \$13.50 for cylinder pressmen; \$12 for platen pressmen; apprentices, \$3, \$5, \$7 and \$9 for the four years; we expect to get all the larger firms to sign scale. S. J. Hamilton, one of our delegates to the Central Labor Union, was elected president of that body at its meeting February 7. Four applications at last meeting. Plan No. 2 proposed by the Reorganizing Committee of the International Typographical Union meets with little favor in this city as a whole, though all agree that it has many fine points. We are anxious for a state organization, and are looking to Boston for it.

Marion, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on evening papers, 23 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. Compositors make from \$8 to \$10 per week. Union No. 286 will establish a scale of prices. All offices will pay a fair rate.

Massillon, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, nearly all working; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$14. Municipal election with the legalized caucus laws will make the next month a good one in Milwaukee for job and book printers as well as paper men.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$16.

New Albany, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

New Brighton, Pa.—State of trade, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-three hours, \$11. The jurisdiction of Beaver Valley Typographical Union, No. 250, embraces the towns of Beaver, Rochester, New Brighton and Beaver Falls. There are four daily and six weekly papers published in these towns.

New Brunswick, N. J.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 (average). Typographical Union No. 307 was but recently organized. We are endeavoring to establish uniform prices and better wages; we think that the object can be achieved, although we may have considerable missionary work to do with some of the proprietors. Tourists will do well by giving this place a wide berth for the present.

Newburgh, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$10 to 12.

New Castle, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$10.50.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18; book printers, \$16.

Oshkosh, Wis.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight and a half hours, \$10 to \$14. The above job printers' scale, regarding number of hours, applies only to the *Times*, the rest all work sixty hours. The *Times* force quit work at 4:30 on Saturday.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, excellent, all employed; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33½ cents; bookwork, \$11 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$11 to \$13; government printing bureau scale, \$12 for fifty-four hours. At last regular meeting of Ottawa union, the following scale for machine composition was adopted: \$15 per week of forty-eight hours, eight hours each day; \$18 per week, night work, same number of hours; no piecework allowed. There are now four Mergenthalers in the printing bureau, and it is rumored four more will shortly arrive, although very little actual composition has as yet been done upon those now in use.

Quincy, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$15.

Paterson, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15, \$18 and \$21.

Petersburg, Va.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$13 to \$18. There is the finest opening in this city for a first-class daily paper that was ever known; only one morning paper here in a town of 26,000 inhabitants, whose merchants are liberal advertisers.

Providence, R. I.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$14 to \$18. The *Journal and Bulletin* use the Mergenthaler machine and pay 20 cents for both day and night composition.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$20. Newspaper business is moderately good; subs are numerous; job offices are doing well and orders in for considerable work; prospects good for a prosperous spring season.

Rock Island and Moline, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15 to \$18. Owing to the opening of the scale by No. 107, and the usual uncertainty connected therewith, it is advisable to avoid this locality for the present time. The prospects for amicable agreement between proprietors and union is fair, but cannot be definitely or positively foretold.

Roanoke, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, pretty good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$13.50 to \$18. *Herald* strike still on, with about even prospects for reclaiming the office to the union.

Rouse's Point, N. Y.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on bookwork, 25 to 30 cents. Printers who are desirous of a summer's vacation could find no better locality than Rouse's Point, as it is noted for its fine fishing, boating and drives, and work can be had at any time during the summer.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$18.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$18.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, poor; prospects, discouraging. Adjustment of the scale of prices pending; at present unsettled.

Sedalia, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. O. W. Klinger and S. M. Hodges placed on honorary list, Sunday, February 14.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15.

South Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, very encouraging; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16. There is no piecework given out. All work on newspapers is done on a scale of \$14 per week, straight composition.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, good, demand fully supplied; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. No morning paper in Springfield, a city of 40,000. The *Farm and Fireside* now has its full force of compositors (40), and are occupying their new addition. The discharge of union printers in the Ohio State *Journal* job rooms, Columbus, Ohio, owing to change of firm, caused an influx of printers here.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, \$10 per week; weeklies, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$18. Wages of stereotypers on morning papers are \$21 per week of seven days. Six hours are considered a night's work. Daywork wages are \$18 per week, ten hours a day. Plenty of unemployed men in town at present.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$11.

Virginia City, Nev.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not promising; composition on morning papers, 65 cents; evening papers, 65 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$28. Compositors working on bookwork are paid by the week (\$28 a week), nine hours constituting a day's work.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-three hours, \$21.

Waco, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16.50 to \$18. The *Day* (morning) has taken off one case, as has also the *News* (evening). There are ten or twelve subs on the *Day* with only seven cases.

Warren, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$14. The one daily paper is mostly set up by boys, so the subbing given out is scarce. The boys at present in the trade are most all good union men in embryo, otherwise the trouble in this town is like most other country towns—too many cubs.

Waterbury, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 and 30 cents; evening, 25 to 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$15. The best papers pay 35 and 30 cents to men and girls respectively for night work, and 30 and 25 for day work. One evening paper pays 35 cents for bastard brevier.

West Superior, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$17 and upwards. On account of the unionizing of the Duluth *Tribune* several printers from Superior have secured situations on that paper, causing a scarcity of subs. The *Evening Telegram* has added another case, making nine in all.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. Work in jobrooms has been rather slack, but the outlook is encouraging. Newspaper work is good, but there are plenty of men here at present to do all work.

Wilmington, Del.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12.

Winona, Minn.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$13. The *Herald* has cut off a case, but prospects are good for its addition very soon. The *Republican* runs six cases. Jobwork is quiet. Extensive improvements are being made in the *Republican* composing room which will make it very convenient and a desirable place in which to work.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



F. A. RINGLER.

Imitation steel stipple, after a photograph, by our photo-electrotype process. F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, manufacturers of plates for all printing purposes, 21 and 23 Barclay street, to 26 and 28 Park place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

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TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price \$2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

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(See Plate on other side.)

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

On page 555 of this issue we show an illustration of the above machine. Publishers and printers everywhere interested in type composing machines should write for descriptive circulars of the Thorne, or when in Chicago call at the exhibition room, 175 Monroe street, and see the machine. The large number of newspapers, periodicals and printing offices now using this machine shows the favor it is meeting with.

CUTS OF WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS.

To obtain electrotypes of any of the illustrations of the World's Fair buildings similar to those shown in this issue, write to A. Zeese & Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago. This firm have recently issued specimen sheets showing all these cuts, and will gladly send them to any address. The cuts are made in various sizes and are suitable for any class of printing. Being drawn from the architects' plans they can be depended on as faithful likenesses of the buildings.

THE NEW CHAMPION PRESS.

Mr. A. Olmesdahl, manager of the New Champion Press Company, of 41 Centre street, New York city, makers of the above machine, in a recent letter, states that he has sold over one thousand of the New Champion presses, and has sent them not only to all parts of the United States, but to many foreign countries. The demand for a simple, durable and powerful job press, and one sold at a reasonable price, seems to be on the increase, and in this press the prospective purchaser of a machine of this description will find one that will meet his every need. Information not given in the advertisement on page 556 will be cheerfully supplied by writing the company.

DURANT'S COUNTING MACHINES.

One of the new catalogues just issued by W. N. Durant, 237 Twenty-second street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, showing his various counting machines for printing presses, has been received at this office. The work is a neatly printed pamphlet of forty pages, and gives cuts, prices and descriptions of the different kinds of counters, among them the new electric counter, which can be placed in the office or at a distance from the press, and registers as accurately and perfectly as if attached to the machine. The numerous testimonials received from users of the Durant Counter in all parts of the country attest the esteem in which it is held. Copies of Mr. Durant's new catalogue can be obtained upon request.

THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

This simple device for printing two colors at one impression can readily be attached to any job press. It is manufactured and for sale by the Duplex Color Disc Company, 85 Dearborn street, Chicago, who will send circulars and all information to printers wishing them. From all reports that come from parties using them but one opinion seems to prevail, and that is, "it is a grand attachment." The disc is simply an ink plate similar to those used at present upon all platen presses, but divided in the center by a groove, and having two separate discs revolving independently on each side to properly distribute the two colors of ink. When not needed for two colors the plate will do exactly as well for one color. From a trial made in this office of the new device, we are free to say that the work produced was simply a marvel, and it can readily be perceived by anyone at all conversant with job presses that the disc is a simple, practicable and labor-saving invention, and will take its place as one of the most useful inventions of the age.

A JOB MAN, twenty years experience (five years foreman and manager) desires situation as foreman in first-class establishment. Thoroughly trained; absolutely reliable and sober; energetic; prompt; competent in all places; not afraid to work. Address O. F. THUM, 104 Block W, Pueblo, Colo.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM- POSITION" and "PRINTERS' BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECI- MENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type- useful works ever published for



Indorsed by everyone.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped plant for railroad printing, located in railroad center (60,000), and doing good commercial as well as railroad business; \$4,000. Address "CASH," care INLAND PRINTER.

GET THEM WHILE YOU CAN.—"Practical Specimens" will soon be gone. Two out of the many: "I have just received your book of 'Practical Specimens,' and prize it very highly."—W. J. PARKER, St. Louis, Mo. "Most excellent."—L. H. GRANGER, Rochester, N. Y. Inclose 25 cents in stamps to M'CULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., and get one. Mention INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTO ENGRAVER (zinc etcher) wants situation; capable of taking charge; references; not an experimenter; no objection to newspaper. Address "PROCESS MAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS: Ambitious and capable job compositor desires permanent position in good office. All-round hand; used to neat offices only. References. F. J. BRUNNER, 582 Main street, Springfield, Mass.

SECOND-HAND OUTFIT for newspaper and job office. (31 by 46 C. & B. cylinder). Inventory on application. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES, cutters, folders and other machinery. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—Proofreader of experience and ability desires situation. Address "R. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—By job printer, six years' experience; steady, sober and industrious; reference from present employer. Address "A. T. G.," Times office, Bethlehem, Pa.

SPECIMENS—American Exchange unbound sheets, hereafter, Vol. IV, 86 cents; III, \$1.40 postpaid. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y. For thirty days both volumes by express, not prepaid, \$1.50.

WANTED—Good German job printer. Must be well up in English. Address "TEUTON," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A first-class man to buy a bookbindery with a good outfit for manufacturing blank books. The only bindery in a place of 25,000 inhabitants. For particulars address "P. H.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—To sell an ALARM COUNTER and PAPER JOGGER at every printing house in the United States. Send for circular. R. A. HART & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—A skilled job printer as salesman. Must be of good habits and otherwise well qualified. Address "MATERIALS," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By printer of eighteen years' experience, position as superintendent or working foreman of large news or job office. At present in charge of printing department of largest blank book and commercial printing establishment in New England. Address, with full particulars, FRANKLIN M. WARREN, 4 Worcester Square, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—I want to sell moneyed interest in a business that paid good salaries and interest on capital in 1891. Established ten years, and business increases each year. Largest business in most prosperous city of 20,000 people in the state. Will sell only to A No. 1 bookbinder or printer or printing house manager of practical experience, who can give good record and manage men. Address "PROOF," care INLAND PRINTER.

WE WANT a first-class artist job compositor. To the right man \$25 per week. Submit samples to show style. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., fine printers and embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

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SEND FOR ONE.

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ELITE MAN'F'G CO., - MARSHALL, MICH.

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Complete Job Office Outfit.

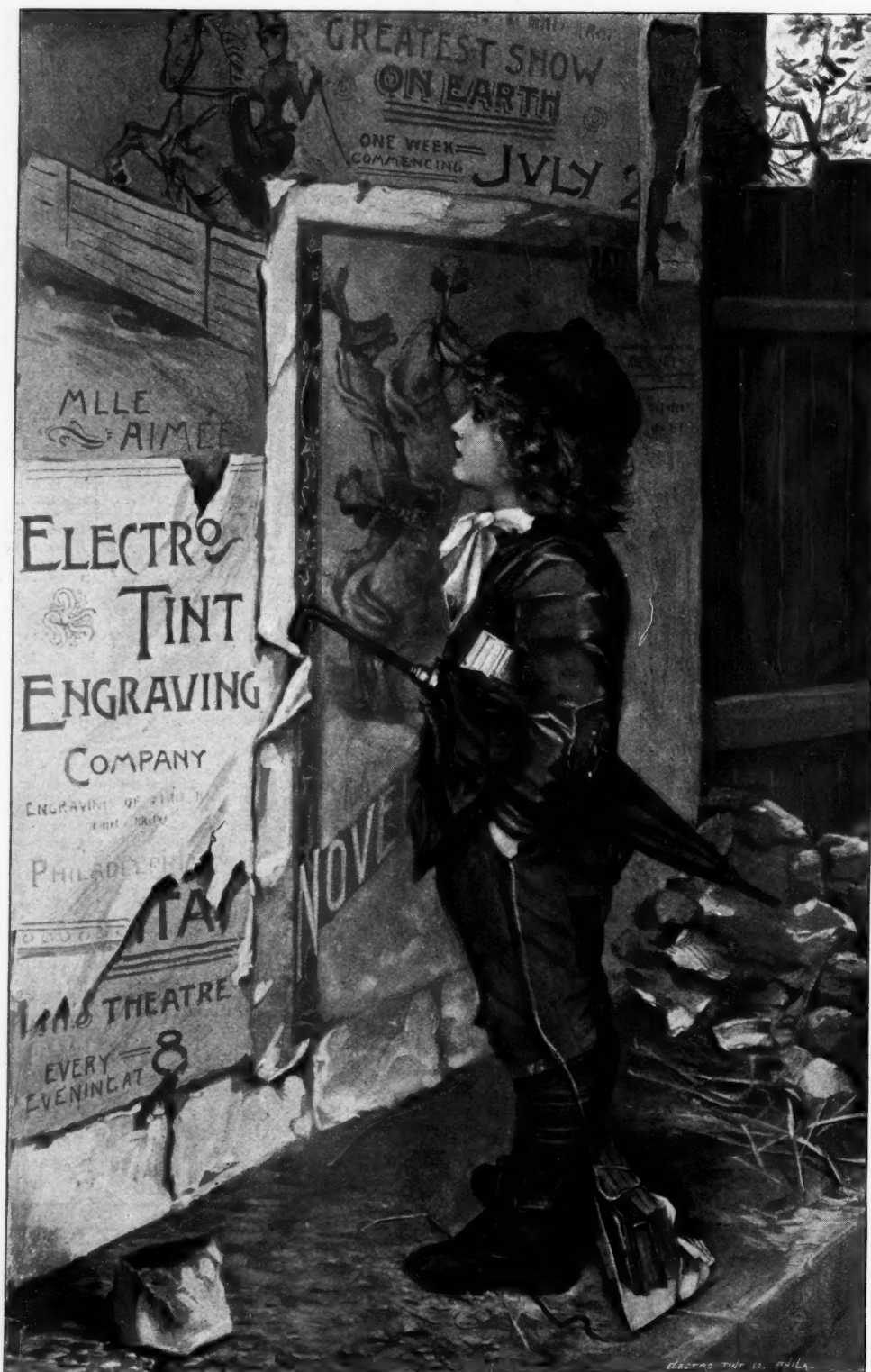
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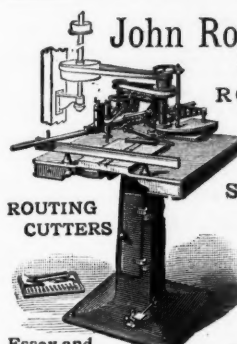
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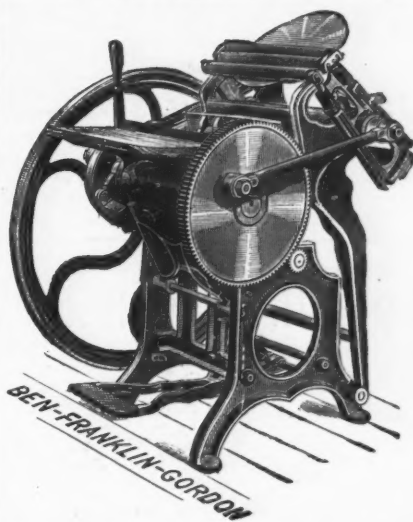
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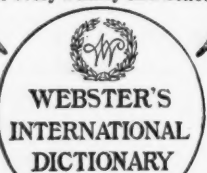
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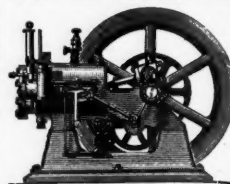
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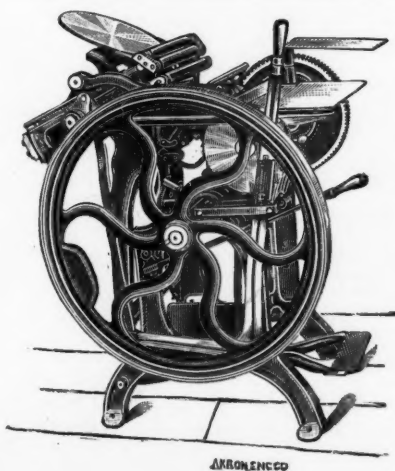
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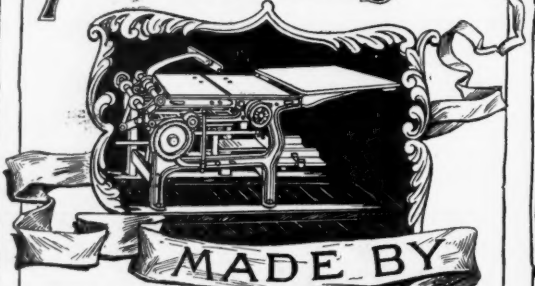
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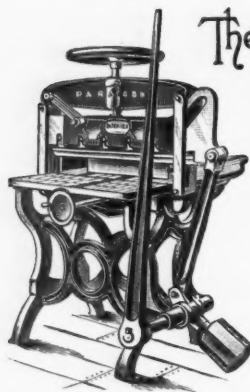
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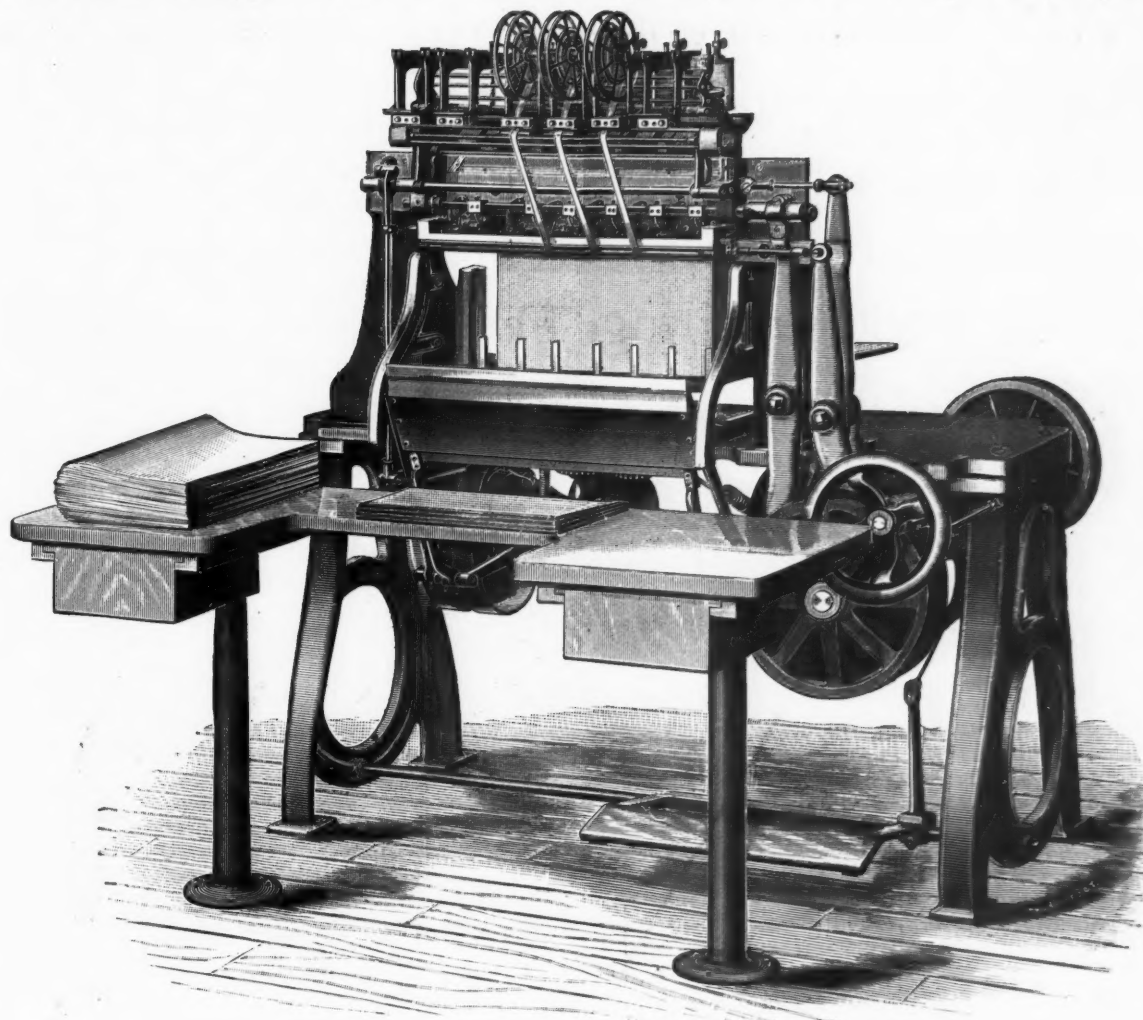
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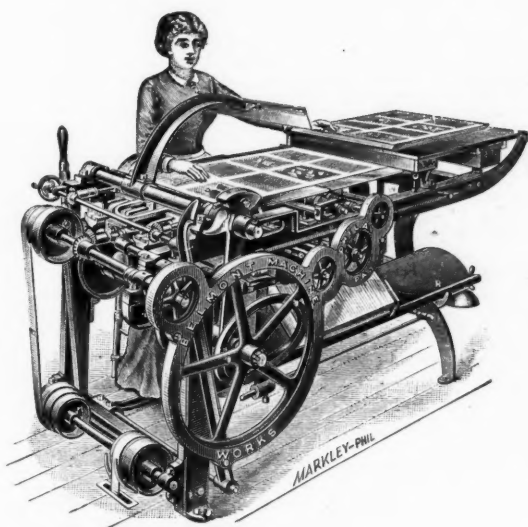
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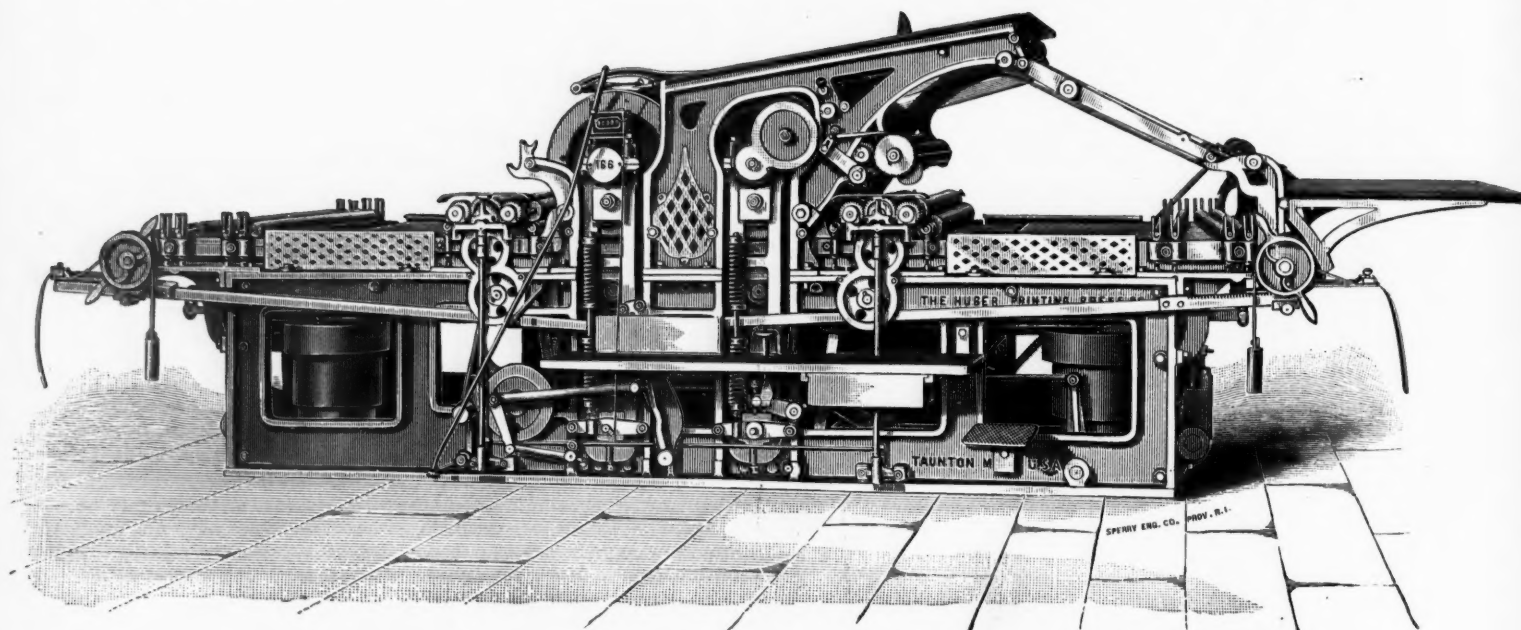
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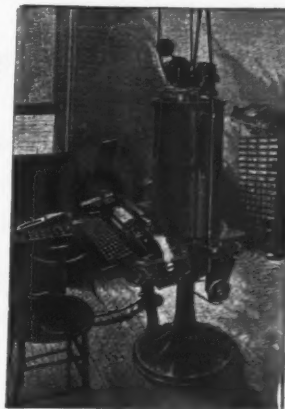
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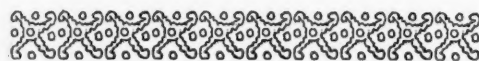
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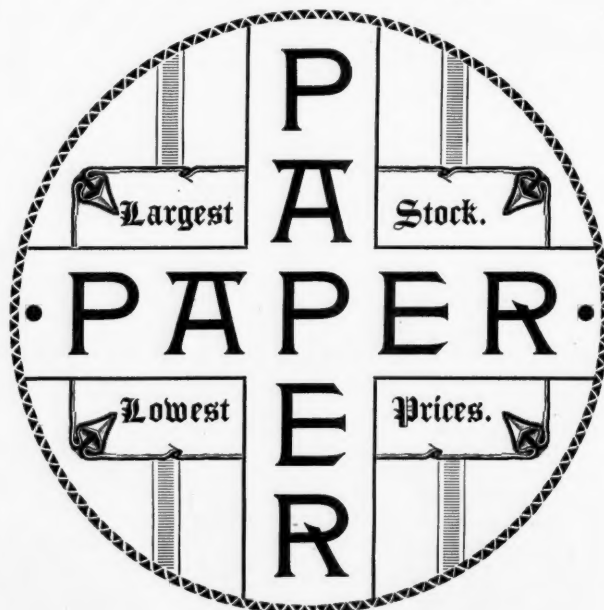
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ADAMS, MASS., U.S.A.



RECEIVED
AT THE
PARIS
EXPOSITION,
1889.



THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD—THE GOLD MEDAL!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.



AT THE
EXPOSITION OF THE
OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL
STATES,
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1888



THIS COMPANY RECEIVED THE SILVER MEDAL!

IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS.

The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. BROWN PAPER Co."



THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW YORK,
NOVEMBER, 1889,



AWARDED THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY

For LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

For
Fine Bookwork,
Periodicals,
Pamphlets and
Newspapers.

Pasting,
Covering or
Inserting
Machines.

Write for Descriptive
Circular.



DEXTER FOLDER CO., Fulton, N. Y.

Our Book Folders
are the most
perfect ever
constructed,
being built under
the supervision
of Mr. William
Mendham, who
has had twenty-
seven years
experience in
building
Book Folders.

Regan Electro Vapor Engine

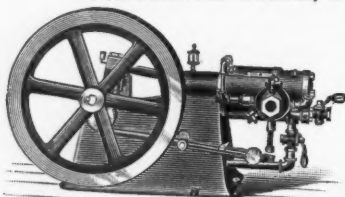
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NO FIRE! NO BOILER! ❖ ❖ ❖

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Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery.

You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over two
cents an hour per horse-power to
run. Adapted for running Cutters,
Presses, and any light machinery.
Sizes, from 1/2 to 10 H. P.

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The Racine Automatic Engine

WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.

PERFECTION AT LAST!

Do you want an Absolutely Automatic Outfit?

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Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and
under, Mounted on One Base.
8, 10 and 15 H.P. Outfits, Engine
and Boiler on Separate Base.

We also make our Safety Boiler with
combination fire-box, so that coal or
coke can be used for fuel, together with
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to save freight charges for our custom-
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RACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO.,

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— MANUFACTURER OF —

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WESTERN AGENT FOR

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BOOK MANUFACTURERS

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds
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All Kinds of Plates for Printing Purposes.

Made by Wood Engraving, Zinc Etching, Half-Tone and other Improved Processes.

THOUSANDS OF CUTS

Suitable to Illustrate Books, Newspapers, Juveniles, Etc., in Stock.

NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS.

PUBLISHERS of Literary or other classes
of Illustrated Newspapers can secure
some fine Cuts, at very reasonable rates.
Our specimens show the largest variety of
Wood Cuts and Half-Tones suitable for illus-
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duels, domestic difficulties, travel, etc., to be
found in the West. These Cuts can be fitted
to numerous subjects very readily, and will be
sold at very low rates. Send 25 cents to pay
postage on Specimen Book, and it will be
forwarded to you by return mail.

Universal Printing Plates Exchange,

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The Leading Book Manufacturing House of the West.

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— AND —

BOOKBINDERS

200-212 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

PUBLISHERS,
PRINTERS,
BINDERS,
TRADE BINDERS,
JOB BINDERS,
EDGE GILDERS,
MARBLERS,



BLACK TITLES,
SIDE TITLES,
EMBOSSING FOR
THE TRADE,
LIBRARY,
NAME LABELS,
Etc., Etc.

SPECIALTIES:

Bind Editions in Cloth, Sheep, Calf or Morocco.



We make and Stamp Cases for Printers and Publishers at a distance. We carry a large assortment of Designs, Ornaments, Letterings, and a stock of material second to none in the country.



FIRST-CLASS LAW WORK MADE A SPECIALTY.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.
YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

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Fine Printing Inks
MANUFACTURED BY
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ONLY ONE PRINTER

In a certain town had Samples of our

PAPER LEATHER.

HE GOT THE JOB of printing a fine catalogue. Why? Because he could show something attractive for the *Cover*.

Can we send *you* samples? Don't forget that we are *the* Dealers in Bookbinders' Material of every kind, and also

MACHINERY.

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THE UNION TYPE
FOUNDRY
337 DEARBORN ST.
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COPPER



AMALGAM



TYPE ON THE
POINT
SYSTEM.

On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type, 25 per cent discount.

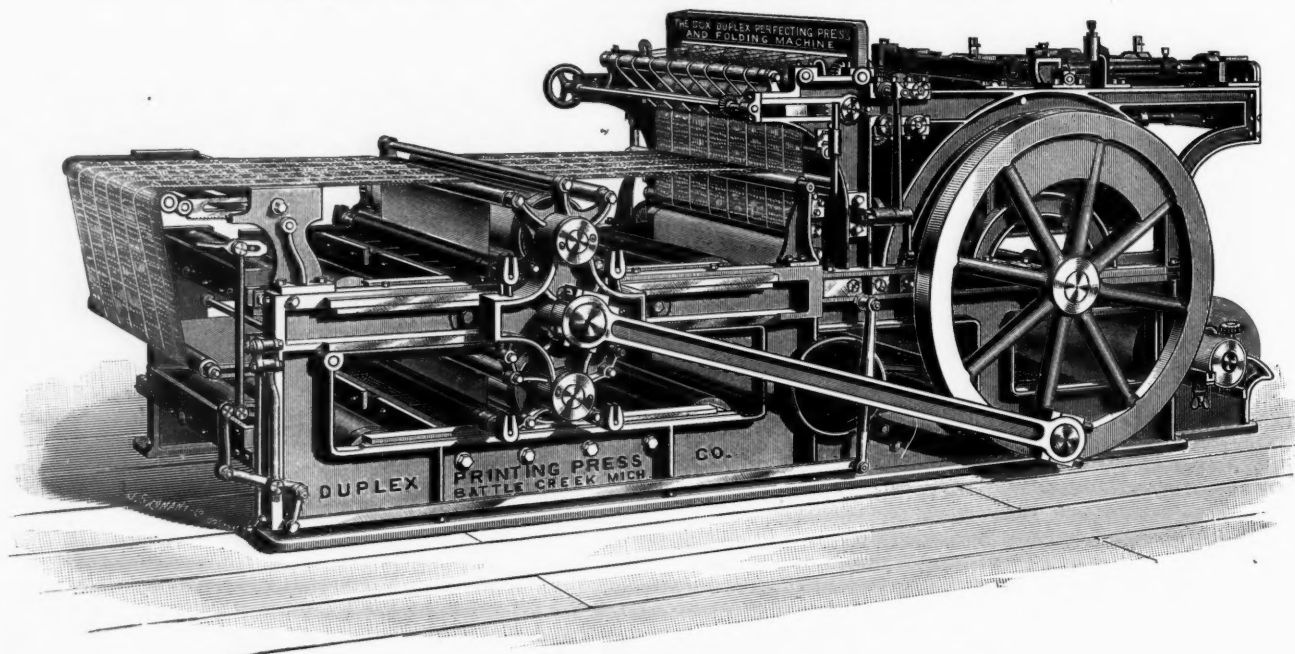
On our Job and Display Type, Border, Ornaments and Brass Rule, 30 per cent discount.

For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra 3 per cent discount on the net of invoices.

PRINTERS' OUTFITS
COMPLETE.

THE COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either FOUR, SIX or EIGHT pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



THE DUPLEX PRESS will print and fold, with equal speed, either a FOUR, SIX or EIGHT page paper, WITHOUT ANY ADJUSTMENT.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

OFFICE OF DAILY AND WEEKLY HOME NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., February 11, 1892.

Gentlemen,—After having had one of your New Cox Stationary Flat Bed Perfecting Presses in daily operation for over three months, it gives me great pleasure to report that in every respect it has more than fulfilled my expectations and the guarantees given me. I had anticipated considerable trouble from the breaking of the web, but have been happily disappointed; it occurs so seldom that it is hardly necessary to be taken into the account.

I am fully convinced that it is a better and more economical press for papers of from 3,000 to 7,000 circulation than any stereotype press in the market, because of the saving of the entire cost of labor, room, heat, power, waste of metal, etc., necessary and unavoidable with a stereotype outfit.

The advantages of being able to hold all forms open until press time, and the readiness with which changes can be made, are much in its favor; and though the speed of the stereotype press may be greater, the time lost in stereotyping the forms enables the Cox press to turn out fully 1,200 completed papers before the first copy can be had from the other.

We find the press to answer every claim made for it, turning out from 3,500 to 4,100 completed eight-page papers an hour. The labor required to care for and operate the press for an afternoon paper is comparatively light, being in our case only about two hours each day by the pressman and helper.

Many practical pressmen have examined the press in operation here, and are unanimous in declaring that it is a wonderful piece of mechanism, so novel, simple, strong, compact and efficient in the performance of its work, that it is the admiration of all.

Although run every day above the guaranteed speed, no part seems to be overworked, and the generally expressed opinion is, that it could with safety be run much faster. While many have tried, no one yet has been able to determine, by the sense of feeling, when the crosshead and cylinders reverse their motion.

In a word, the Cox press seems to be just what newspaper publishers have been waiting for. It is therefore no surprise to me to learn that your large facilities are taxed to their utmost, day and night, to fill the orders for this new press; as I know that at least four of the newspaper proprietors who have been here to see my press in operation, have each ordered one for themselves.

If among the fraternity you meet any doubting Thomases as to the merits of this press, send them along to me. They will need no arguments to convince them, after seeing it run.

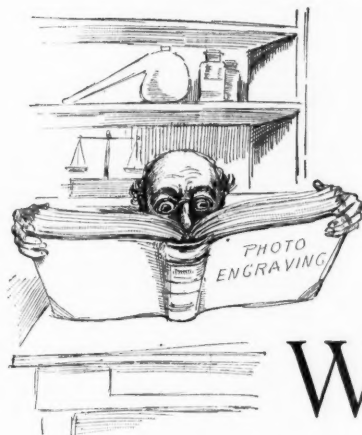
I may add that I have found the Duplex Printing Press Co. to be one of the most honorable of firms, carrying out every promise, and sparing no effort to satisfy patrons.

Yours truly,

HUGH BOYD, Editor and Proprietor *Daily Home News*,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Circulars and any information in regard to this press will be promptly forwarded upon application. Correspondence invited. Address,

**THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.**



WE HAVE just published a book on photo-engraving which we believe will be of value to both beginner and professional. It gives full directions for producing relief engravings in line and half-tone by the accepted modern methods. Price \$3.00, postpaid. Descriptive circulars free. We manufacture everything requisite for electrotyping, stereotyping, photo-engraving and the "Star" plate method. Our "Few Words" circulars on any of these subjects mailed on request.

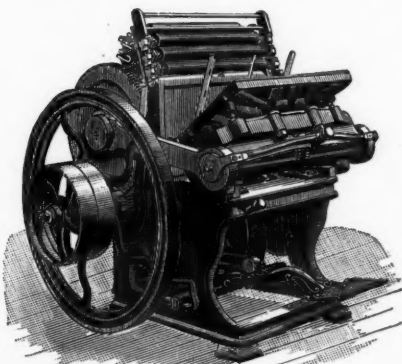
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303-305 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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THE M. GALLY UNIVERSAL PRESSES

FOR PRINTING, EMBOSSED AND
BOOK-COVER INLAYING.



FOR WOOD PRINTING, CUTTING
and CREASING, STAMPING, etc.

As perfected by the **Inventor**, and made by the
National Machine Company, of Hartford, Conn.,

... THEY ARE ...

FAULTLESS IN DESIGN AND PERFECT IN STRUCTURE.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS for PRESSES AND PARTS,

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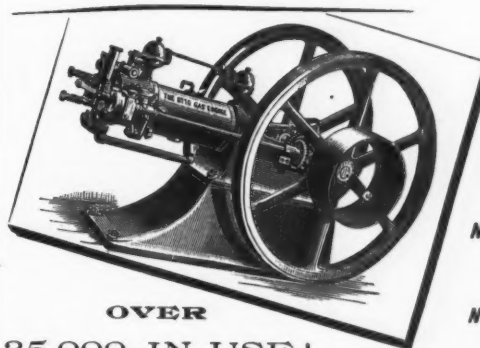
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POWER FROM GAS OR
GASOLINE.

THE OTTO GAS ENGINE

OF TODAY, IS THE RESULT OF OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS'
EXPERIENCE IN THIS FIELD.



**CAN BE
USED
EVERY-
WHERE!**

**OVER
35,000 IN USE!**

SIZES: 1-3 TO 100 HORSEPOWER.

**NO BOILER,
NO STEAM,
NO COAL,
NO ASHES,
NO GAUGES,
NO ENGINEER,
NO DANGER.**

OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,

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FLAT-BED PERFECTING,

LITHOGRAPHIC,

TWO-REVOLUTION, TWO AND FOUR ROLL,

DRUM CYLINDER

PRESSES &



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MONEY MAKERS.

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12 AND 14 SPRUCE STREET,

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CARMINE BROWN, \$1.50. (17-475.)



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PANSY BRONZE \$3.00.



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MAGENTA, \$3.00 (275-43.)



LIGHT GREEN, \$2.00 (11-279.)



ROSE LAKE, \$ 3.00 (B.R.M.)



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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAKING GOODS TO
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OFFICE AND EXHIBITION ROOM,

✦ 175 Monroe Street, Chicago. ✦

THE THORNE

IS THE

MOST RAPID,

SIMPLE

AND COMPACT

MACHINE

EVER DEvised FOR
SETTING TYPE.



WE Cordially invite employing printers and publishers to visit our office and exhibition room and inspect the practical operation of our Thorne Type Setting and Distributing Machines on book and periodical work for many of the leading publishers of Chicago.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF THOSE
USING THE THORNE:

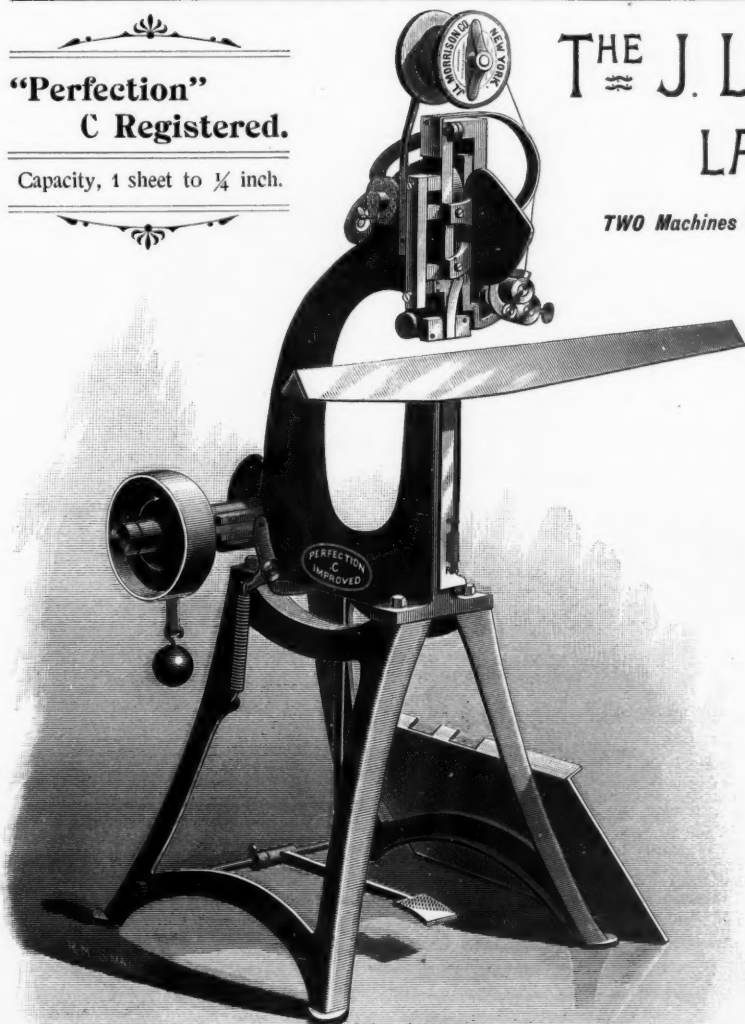
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., L. Barta & Co., C. J. Peters & Son, J. S. Cushing & Co., and Geo. H. Ellis, Boston; The Publishers' Printing Co., The Evangelist Co., The Churchman Co., and Street & Smith, New York; University Press, Cambridge, Mass.; State Printer, Harrisburg; Axtell, Rush & Co., Pittsburgh; E. R. Andrews, Rochester; The Interior and Chas. A. Sergel, Chicago; West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Daily Post, Hartford, Conn.; Daily Press, Philadelphia; Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee; Daily News, Joliet, Ill.; Memphis Scimitar; National Press Agency, London, Eng.; Daily Guardian, Manchester, Eng.; Daily Observer, Bradford, Eng.; Daily Sportsman, London, Eng.; Daily Times, Oxford, Eng.; Daily News, Belfast, Ireland; Daily Free Press, Aberdeen, Scotland; Daily Independent, Sandhurst, Australia; Daily Post, Jamaica, West Indies.

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The Thorne sets the type for the following and many other periodicals and papers: FORUM, ARENA, REVIEW OF REVIEWS, CHURCHMAN, EVANGELIST, CURRENT LITERATURE, UNITARIAN REVIEW, NEW YORK WEEKLY, ROMANCE, SHORT STORIES, CHRISTIAN REGISTER. Write for descriptive circular.

"Perfection" C Registered.

Capacity, 1 sheet to 1/4 inch.



THE J. L. MORRISON CO'S LATEST FOR 1892.

TWO Machines for the price of ONE, did you say?

Yes, that is just exactly what we did say.

HERE IS A CUT OF THE MACHINE. SEND FOR AN ILLUSTRATED
FOLDER DESCRIPTIVE OF IT, THUS KEEPING
ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

Special Wire Offering

FOR FEBRUARY, 1892.

WE have passed into stock, for our February sales, 100,000 lbs. Bookbinders' Superior Double-Tinned Bessemer Steel Wire, all sizes, round and flat, and at remarkably low prices. We guarantee to send you the correct size of wire to run properly on any wire-stitching machine in the market.

Sample orders shipped same day as the order is received.

THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

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NEW YORK CITY.

A. G. MACKAY, MANAGER.



THE EMMERICH CARD-BRONZING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED SPECIALLY FOR BRONZING HEAVY STOCK, SUCH AS PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS, WHICH CANNOT BE BRONZED UPON A CYLINDRICAL MACHINE.

No. 1 will bronze and clean cards 10 inches in width.
No. 2 " " " " " 14 " "
No. 3 " " " " " 20 " "
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Write for
Prices and
Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,
191 & 193 Worth St., NEW YORK.

Bingham's "Star" Roller Composition

Gives best results, makes a durable roller. Guaranteed to recast.
40 cents per lb.

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Used on Job Presses and in damp localities will avoid trouble.
25 cents per lb.

BINGHAM'S OVERLAY KNIFE BY MAIL, 25 CENTS.

Machine-cast Rollers give the most satisfaction, so patronize
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST CONCERN.

BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY,

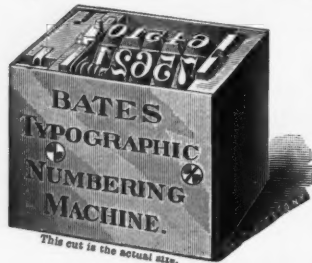
ESTABLISHED 1849.

49 & 51 ROSE ST., NEW YORK.

BATES TYPOGRAPHIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

Specially designed for the use of JOB PRINTERS for consecutively numbering Tickets, Checks, Order Blanks and Stubs, etc., at the ORIGINAL printing.

FACTS for Job Printers.



1st.—It is the **smallest** automatic numbering machine ever produced, occupying the minimum space of about one inch square.

2d.—It is the **ONLY** entirely automatic type-high machine—self-changing EVERY wheel in its consecutive order, from 1 to 100,000.

3d.—It is the **ONLY** type-high machine which can be wholly surrounded by type or rule matter and print consecutive numbers without preceding them with the inscription "No." or other characters.

4th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high machine printing figures closely together—the most desirable compact spacing.

5th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high numbering machine made **ENTIRELY** of STEEL.

6th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high machine made with **HARDENED** and **TEMPERED** steel figure-wheels.

7th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high numbering machine made with **INTERCHANGEABLE** parts throughout.

8th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high machine, **ABSOLUTELY** **LOCKING** the figure-wheels and which will **always** resist the tendency of ink rollers to revolve the wheels when passing over them.

9th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high numbering machine which will **not** cut and tear fresh ink rollers.

10th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high numbering machine which can be used under **all** conditions without sectional ink rollers, "frisket" sheets, or other special arrangements.

11th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high machine which can be used upon a **Cylinder Press**, without preceding the figures with "No." or some other characters, or cutting the ink rollers.

12th.—It is the **ONLY** type-high machine which is practicable for **GENERAL** use in a job printing establishment.

Every machine fully guaranteed.

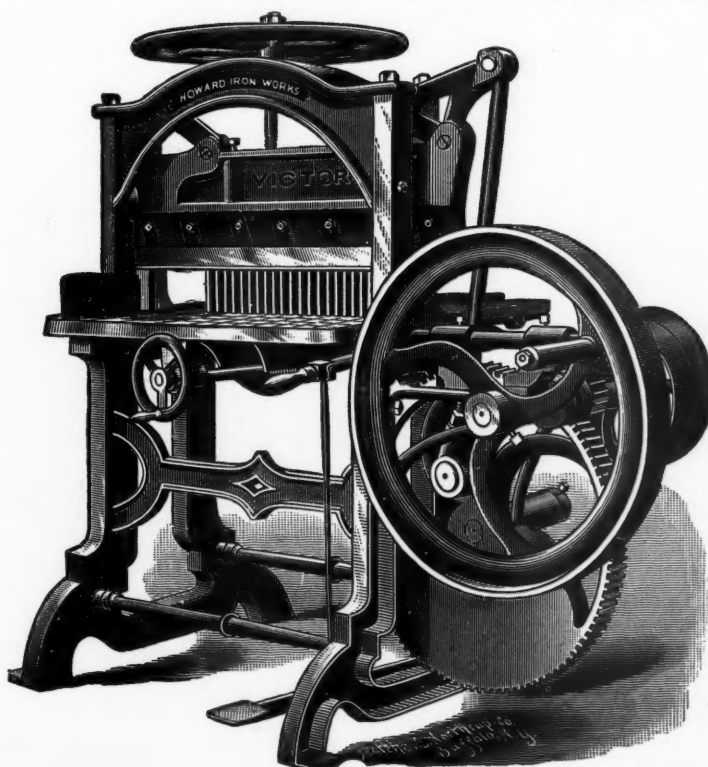
For sale by all Typefoundries and Dealers in Printers' Materials. Send for Circulars.

BATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, - - - EDISON BUILDING, BROAD ST., NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.
But when you get through experimenting,
come back, as everybody does, to the old
reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS,
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THE "VICTOR"

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

Best Low-Priced
Steam and Hand Power Cutter
in the Market.

SIZES, 30 AND 32 INCH.

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Manufacturers of AND BOOKBINDERS'
MACHINERY.

Write for Prices.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,

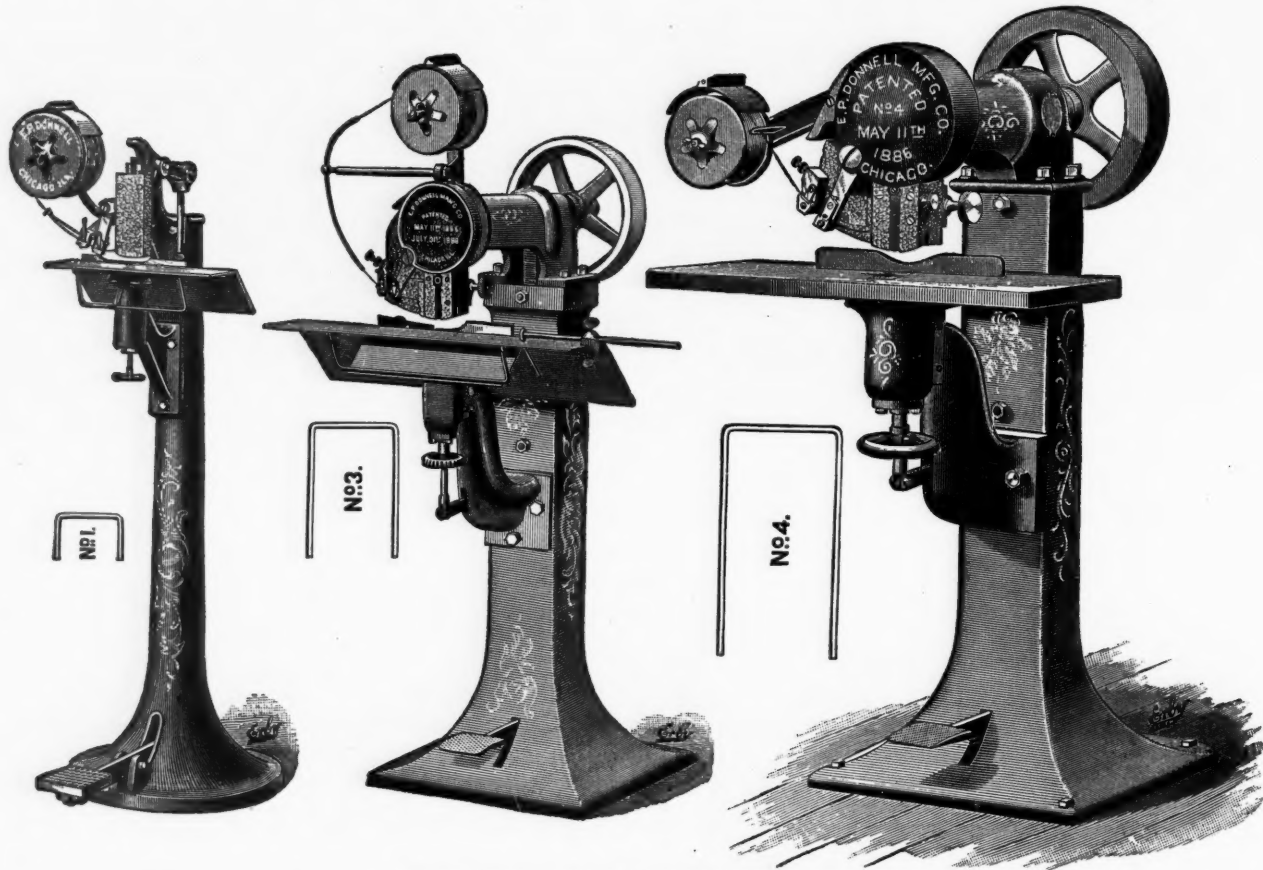
GEN'L WESTERN AGENTS,

115 & 117 FIFTH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

DONNELL'S PATENT Wire-Stitching Machines

PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	- - - - -	Price, \$125
No. 1.	Power " " " " " " " " " " " "	- - - - -	" 150
No. 3.	" " " " " " " " " " " "	- - - - -	" 400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1½ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	- - - - -	" 600

E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING CO.

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A. ZEESE & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1861.

Photo-Process Engravers

Processes:
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RELIEF-LINE,
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PHOTO-ELECTROTYPING.

ELECTROTYPERS

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LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY CUTS!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

NEW DESIGNS.

REDUCED PRICES.

Late Specimen Book sent upon application.

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Geo. H. Benedict & Co. TELEPHONE 700
Engravers & Electrotypers
 HALF-TONE, ZINC-ETCHING,
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CARDS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMS,
 LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS,
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 BOOKS, ETC.



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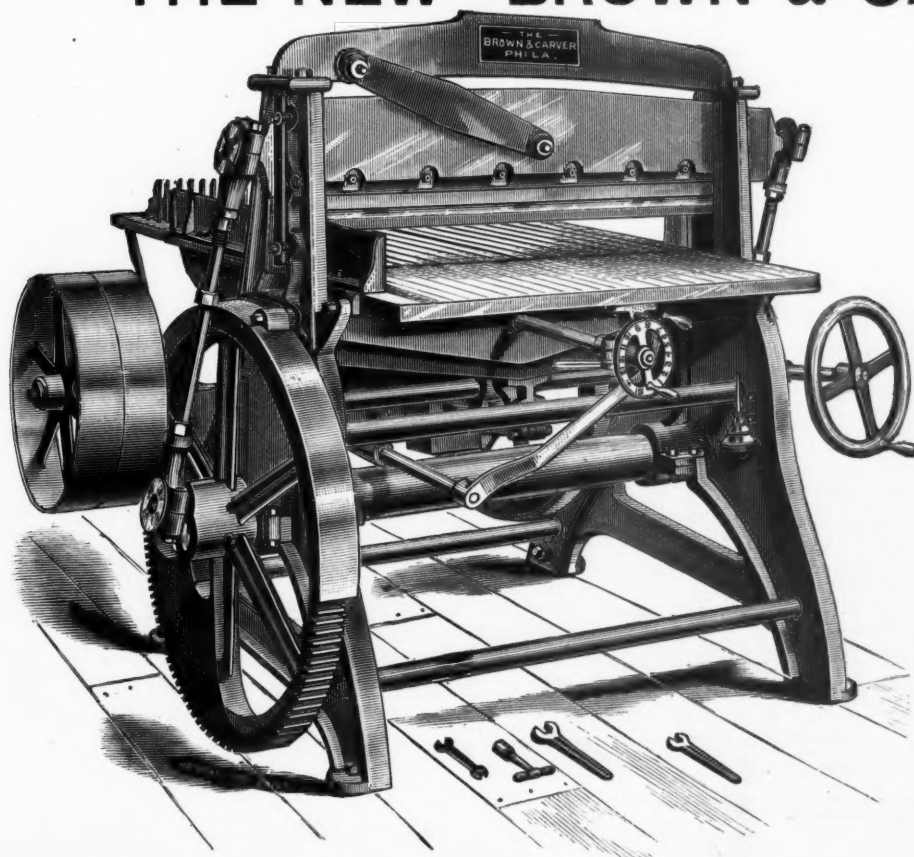
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WE DO

RULING, NUMBERING, PERFORATING, WIRE
 STITCHING, SCORING, PUNCHING, ETC.

THE INLAND PRINTER IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

THE NEW "BROWN & CARVER."



The Most
 Durable,
 Accurate,
 Reliable,
 Compact

**PAPER CUTTING
 MACHINE**

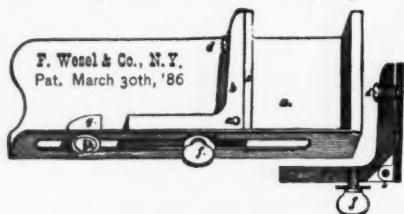
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C. R. CARVER,
 THIRD AND CANAL STREETS,
 PHILADELPHIA,

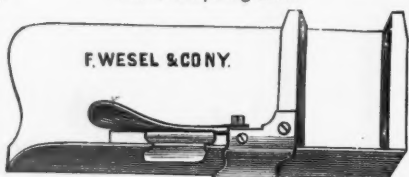
Sole Manufacturer.

Write for References, Prices, etc.

The Pat. Adjustable Knee "C" Slot Composing Stick.



Grover Composing Stick.

**F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printers' Materials and Supplies,

BRASS GALLEYS, BRASS RULES AND DASHES, STEREOTYPE BLOCKS,
WROUGHT-IRON CHASES, COMPOSING STICKS, MITER MACHINES,
PROOF PRESSES, GALLEY RACKS, METAL FURNITURE,
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OTHER PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Send six cents in postage stamps for our 112 page New Illustrated Catalogue
and Price List — the most complete book out.

No. 11 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**POINTS.**

THE value you obtain in a machine is of much greater importance to you than the price you pay for it. Broad claims do not constitute value. Examine into the construction of the "Perfected Prouty," and, among other things, compare it in the following respects with any other job press in the world:

The weight of the "Perfected Prouty," size for size, is greater than that of any other job press, and much greater than that of most other job presses. The weight is put where it does the most good, and not into heavy counter-weights.

THIS MEANS SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH.

The wearing surfaces are greater in length and size than in any other job press.

THIS MEANS LONG LIFE.

All the frame bearings subject to wear are provided with heavy bushings, as is the case with no other job press.

THIS MEANS AN INDESTRUCTIBLE FRAME.

Double Gears and Pinions prevent the twisting strain to which all other job presses are subject, give a direct application of the power to the main cranks, and add still further to its strength and durability.

The above and many other points, such as the quality of the material and workmanship, etc., etc.

MEAN INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding this, the "Perfected Prouty" is little if any higher in price than any other job press of merit. You simply pay a smaller profit and receive a greater value, besides obtaining a machine possessing valuable points to be found in no other job press at any price.

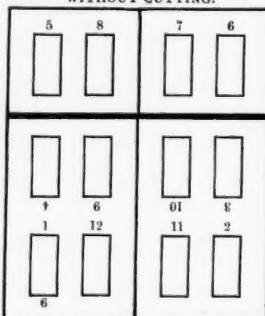
Descriptive pamphlet on application.

GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.

620 Atlantic Avenue, - BOSTON, MASS.

HOW TO IMPOSE FORMS.

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES,
WITHOUT CUTTING.



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AND

GET A CIRCULAR
THAT

SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION
FORMS.

You can lay out on the stone a
Four-Page,

BUT

Can you lay out a Sixty-Four
Page form?

TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!**The Inland Printer Co.**

AS USEFUL AS
ANY WORK COSTING
MANY TIMES
AS MUCH.

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Electrotyping,

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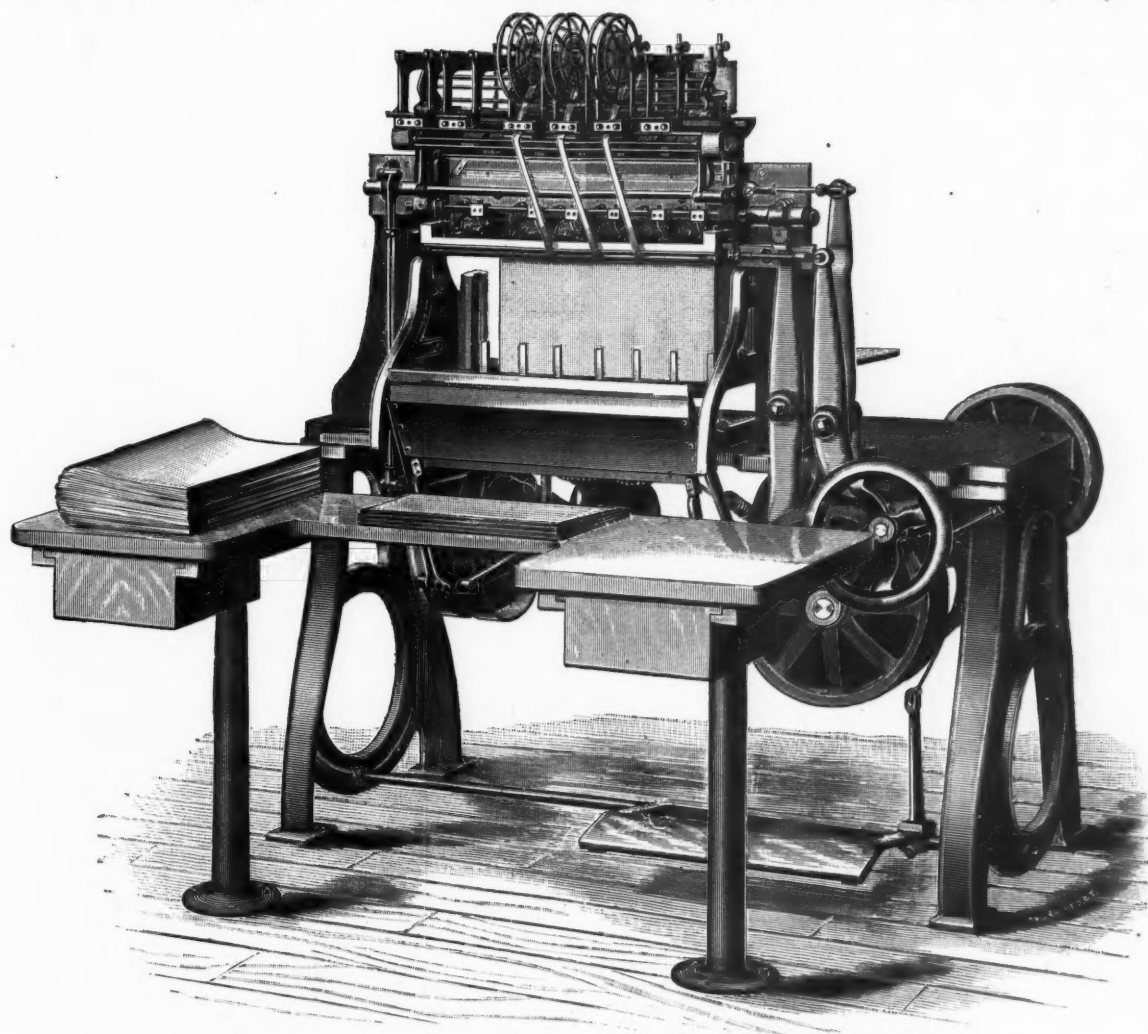
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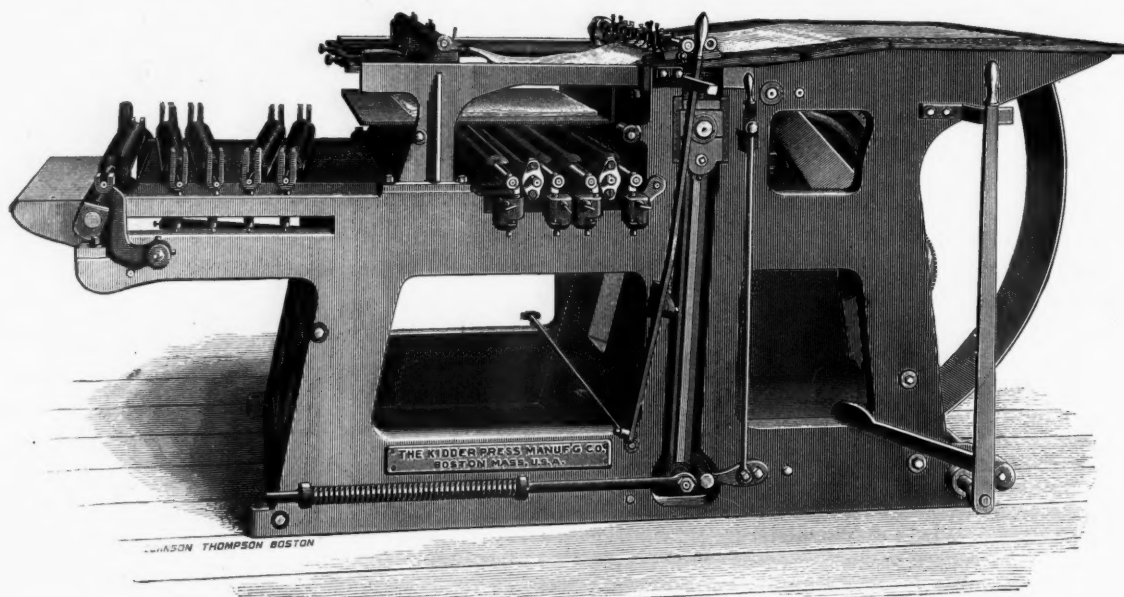
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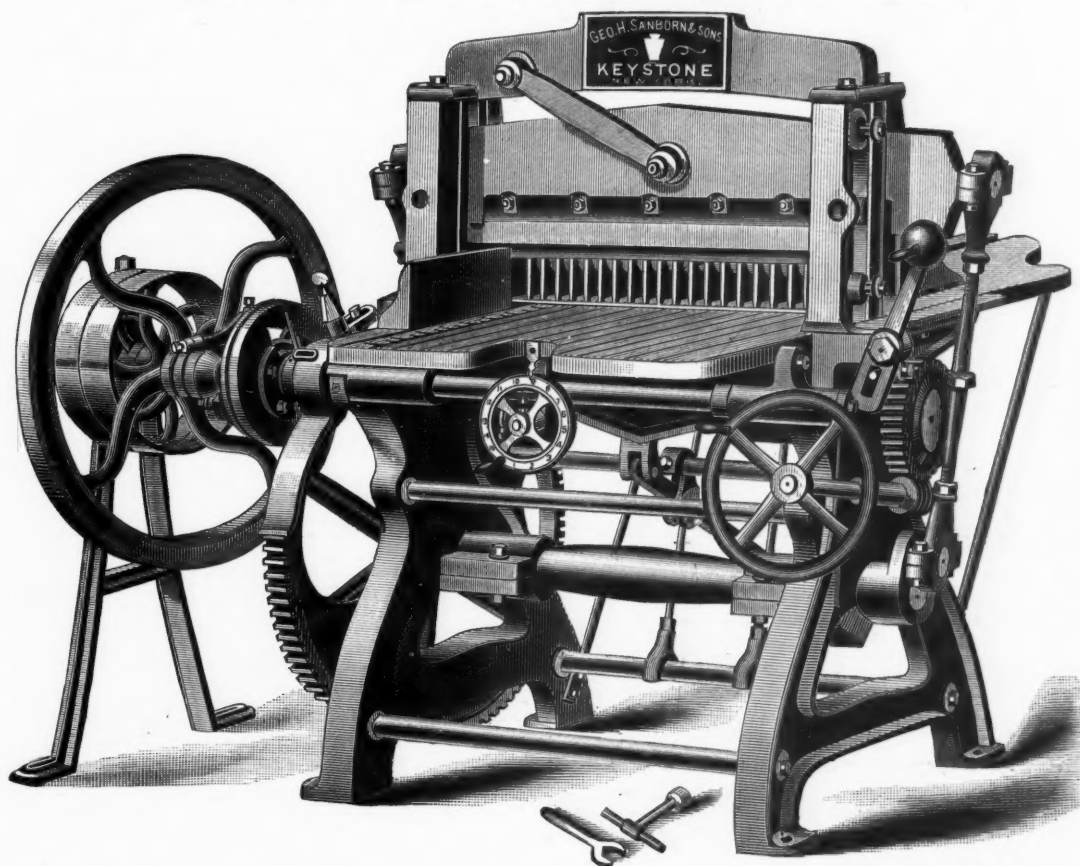
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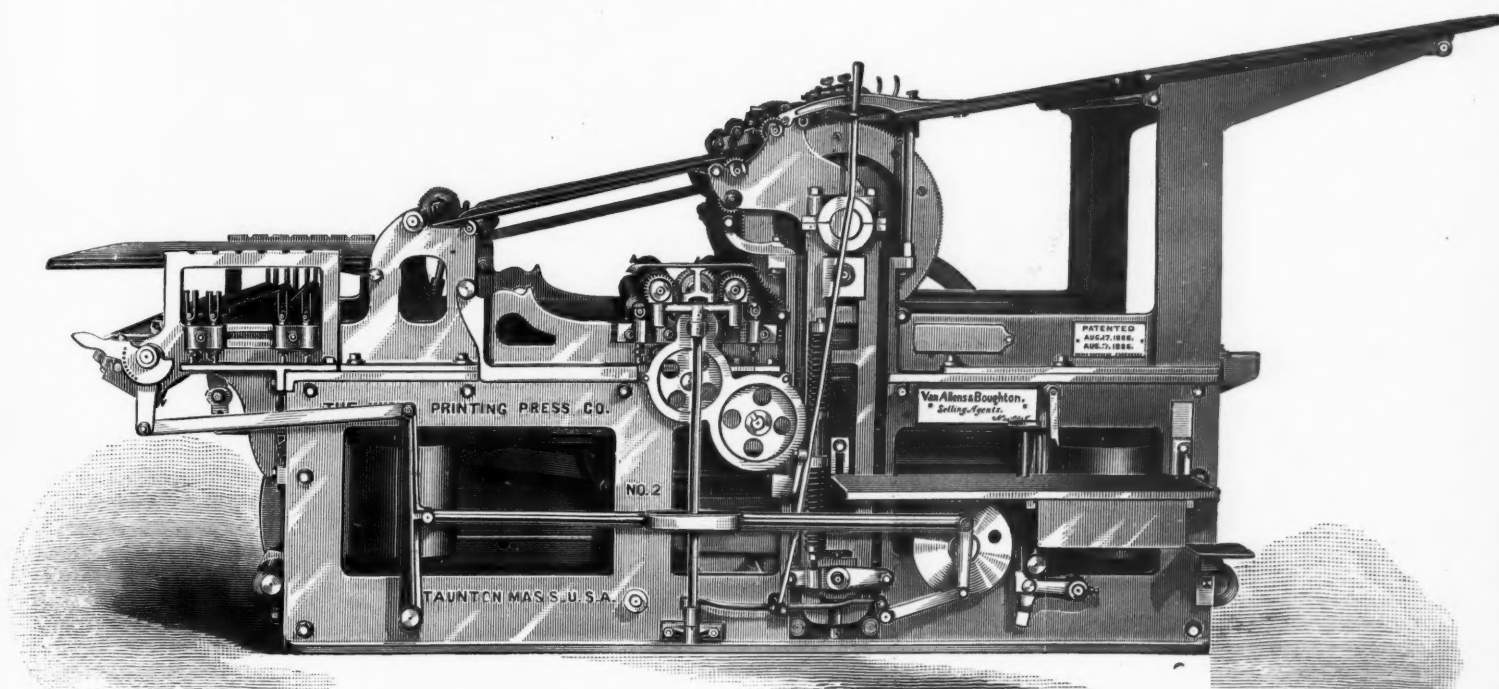
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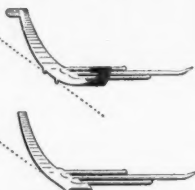
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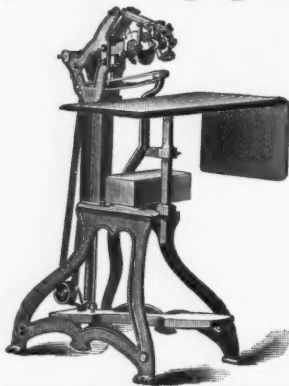
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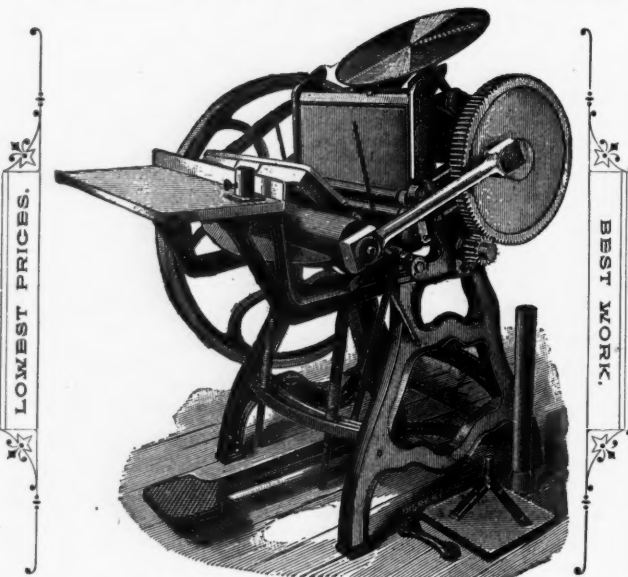
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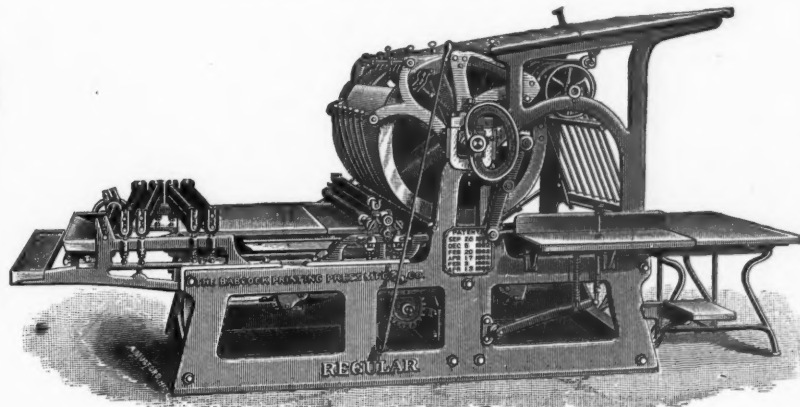
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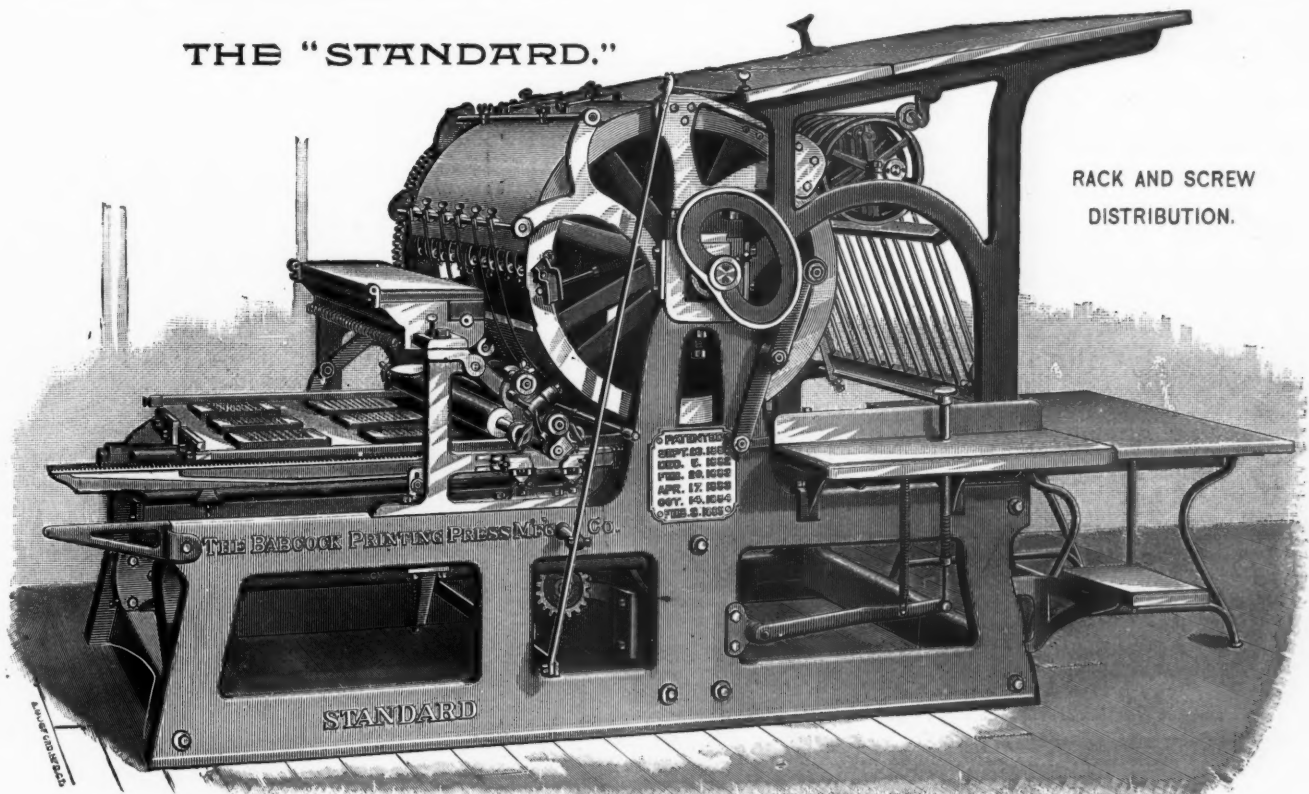
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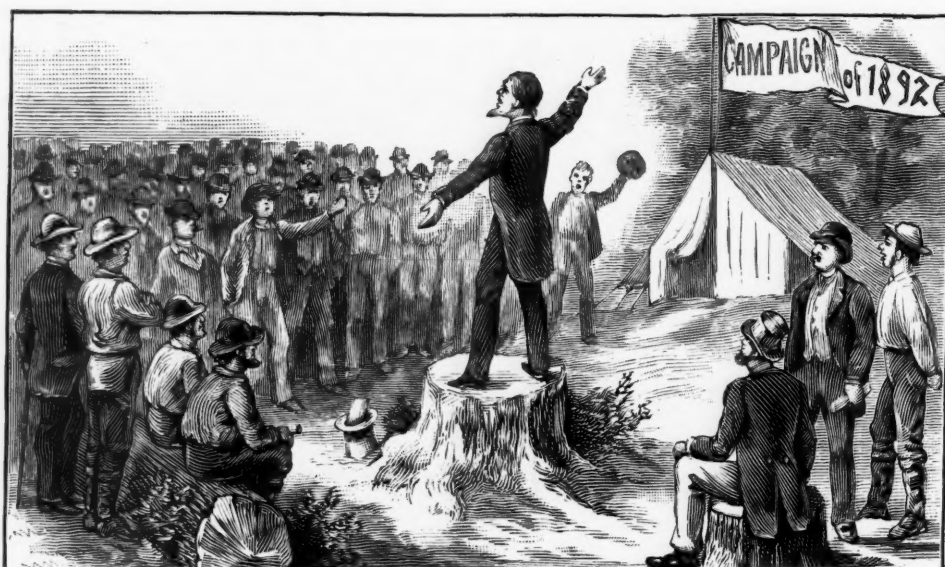
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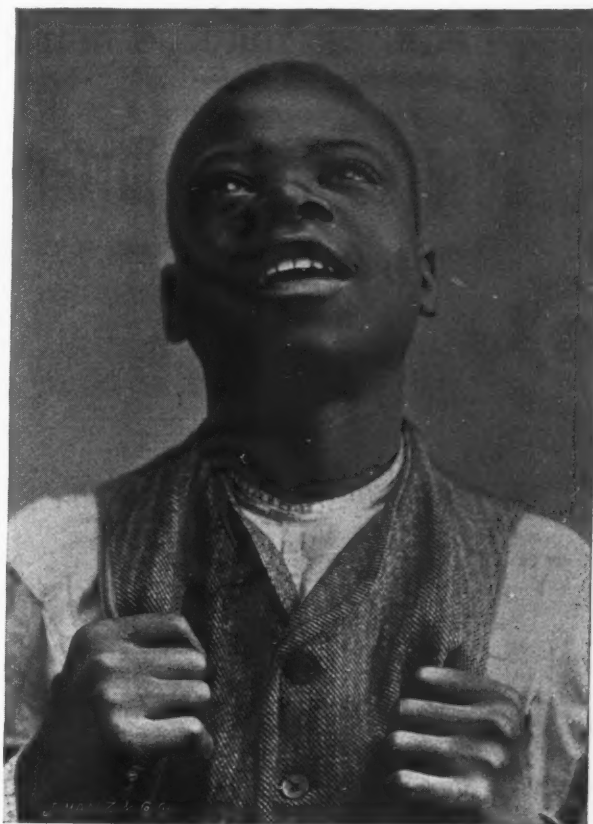
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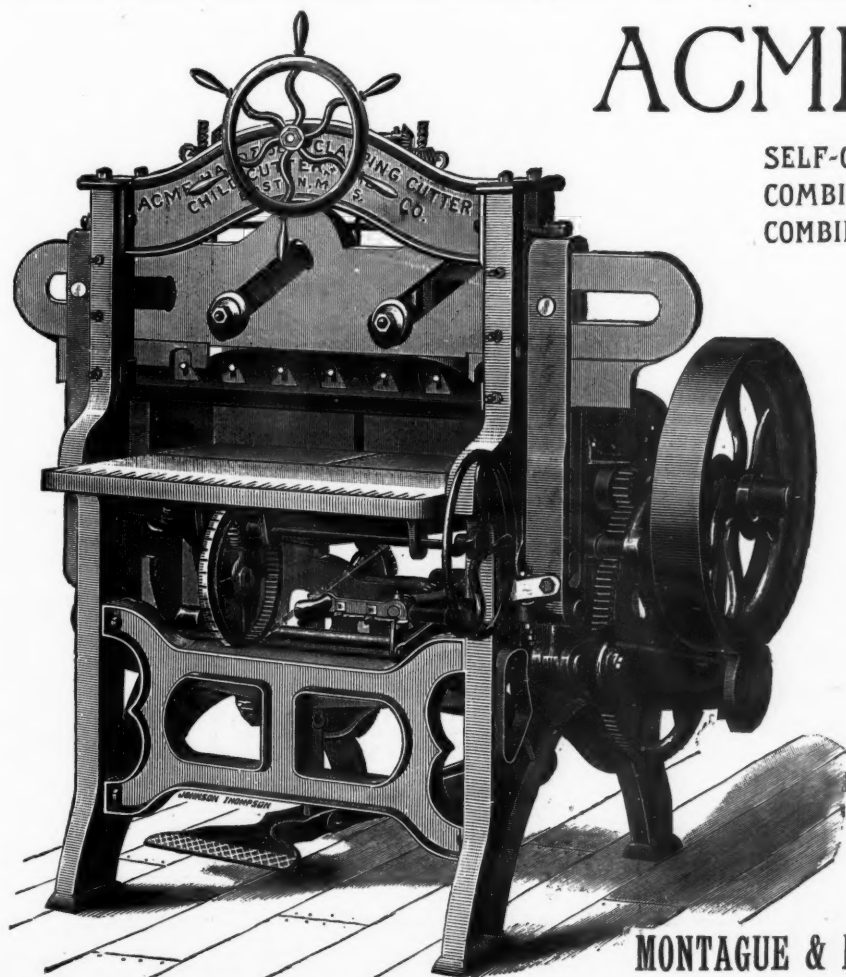
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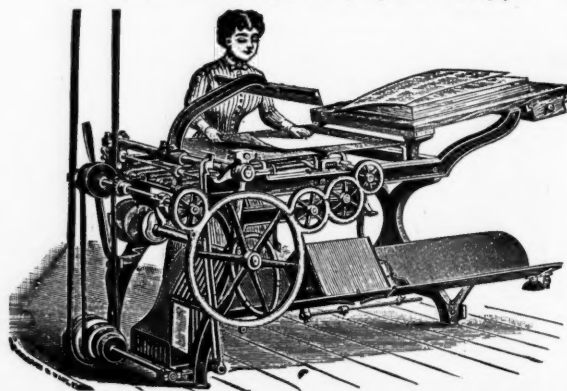
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